Ypsilanti Commercial.

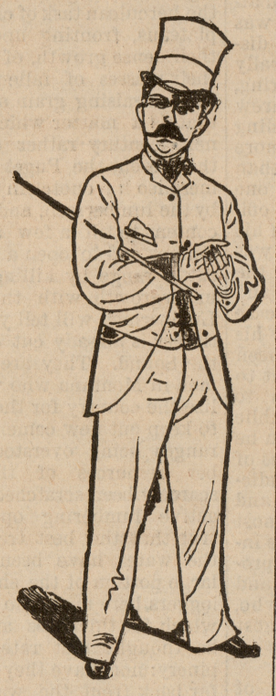
VOL. XIX, NO. 33. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1882. WHOLE NO. 969.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

WORTLEY BROS.

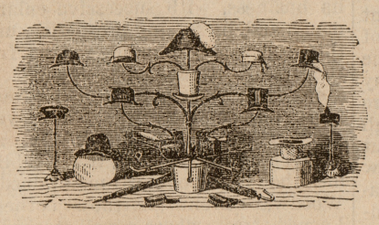
Are ready to show an IMMENSE STOCK of

OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR Men, Boys and Children.



They are New, Stylish and Serviceable, and no house in the county can show such goods at the prices we name.

In Shirts and Gents' Furnishing Goods, you will find No Better Stock than ours.



We also take great pleasure in showing Hats and Caps, for never did we have so many Nobby Styles.

We have more styles and a better line of Cloths for Custom Tailoring this Season and we invite everybody to come and look us over. We have Bargains for them.

C. S. Wortley & Bro.

Stoves - STOVES - stoveS

I desire to call Particular Attention to the

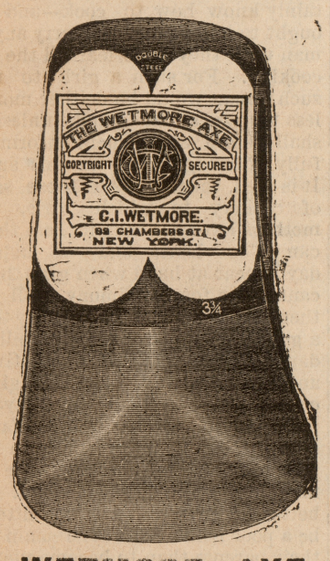
IDEAL BASE BURNER

Large Illuminating and Powerful Heating Qualities.

The Westminster for 1882.
The most Popular Base Burner ever made. Thousands in Successful Operation

A Full Line of
Acorn Cook Stoves & Ranges.

Agent for Fuller & Warner's Hot Air Furnaces for Wood or Coal.



WETMORE AXE
The Finest Axe in the World.——A Full Line of HARDWARE.

J. H. Sampson,

937 **17 Huron Street.**

Drugs and Medicines.

A. D. MORFORD

SUCCESSOR TO

H. VAN TUYL

At the Old Stand.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

ALL of the BEST, and at LOWEST RATES.

WALL PAPER

Of All Kinds and Quality.

MIXED PAINTS.

Ready for Use.

The Celebrated

RUBBER PAINT,

Warranted to Outlast any other Paint. Nothing equals it.

Also the

SHAKER LIQUID PAINT

Which, Price considered, surpasses all others.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared. Night Bell at the door. 950

OPENING

Of FALL and WINTER

MILLINERY

Oct. 18 & 19

— AT —

MRS. CURTIS'

No. 6 Union Block.

NEW WOOD MARKET.

CENTRAL FOR THE PEOPLE.

Opposite the POST OFFICE and Just West of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING OFFICE.

Selling Cheap, Stove Length, or Any Desired Length. Terms CASH.

WILSON & GRACE.

to-971.

YPSILANTI WOOLEN MILLS.

Great Reduction!

WE ARE Manufacturing Expressly for our Retail Trade a line of all Wools Knitting Yarns which we will Sell, Direct from the Mill, at the following prices:

Cashmere	$1.40,	Former Price	$1.75
Ext. No 1	1.10,	"	1.50
No. 1	90,	"	1.25
Blue Mix	85,	"	1.10
Blue Mix	75,	"	1.00

Call and examine before buying. You will save MONEY.

HAY & TODD,

PROPRIETORS.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, October 14, 1882.

This Afternoon and To-Night

The Una Abell entertainment at Light Guard hall for the benefit of the Congregational church.

GEN. GIBSON,

The old War Horse of Ohio, one of the most eloquent speakers in the country, will explain that OHIO MATTER at the Opera House, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18. Put this fact into your noddle and don't forget.

Corner Stone Laying.

The Corner Stone of the Congregational house of worship will be laid on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 16th, at 3 o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies. The services will be held at the Congregational lot, corner of Adams and Emmet streets. Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., of Detroit, is expected to be present and give an address. The local pastors and other speakers are expected to participate.

Rawsonville is in for the telephone.

Have you attended the Good Templar socials lately?

A cap social, short drama, oyster supper at S. of T. hall to-night.

Register and don't forget. As all must register or loose their vote.

The Board of Supervisors are in session. Now is the time to present your bills.

Why are stump campaign speakers so much better paid than the Press?

Every mother's son must register this fall or loose his chance of voting.

In a recent speech Mrs. Adele M. Hazlett converted fifty democrats. Send her this way.

The Saline Saloonists get around the prohibition tax of the village by going over the line in Lodi.

Charles Switzer is recovering from a bad kick by his horse, received while leading his horse to water.

Don't be so lazy, get up between four and half past and see the commet. It is worth seeing.

Rev. Geo. H. Grannis will address the Reform Club to-morrow at 3 p. m. Light Guard Hall.

We was about to go for the Register, when we noticed in pencil mark the credit of a notice given to the Sentinel.

In farm machinery Messrs. Philo Ferier & Son, of Ypsilanti, O. E. Thompson of Ypsilanti, were exhibitors.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Gov. St. John of Kansas, Hon. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, and many other noted temperance workers, are holding immense tent meetings in Indiana.

Our thanks are due to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, for his able report on this subject so important to the American people.

The Wayne Co. Courier relates how a poor ignorant Dutchman sold cider to a poor ignorant Frenchman, that completely upset him. It was "sweet" of course.

Grenell Bros., one of whom conducts the sewing machine business in this city, have been placed in charge of the agency for the White in Detroit.

According to a new state law, every voter must personally appear before the clerk of his township and be registered, or be debarred from voting at the coming election. Attend to this duty at the first opportunity.

S. of T. installed officers Oct. 4: W. P.—E. C, Williams. W. A.—Ada Falk.—R. S.—Martha Williams. A. R. S.—William Baker. F. S.—Jerry Sullivan. T.—S. E. Pulver. Ch.—J. E. Pulver. Con.—Phill Clapp. A. Con.—Mammie Clapp. Oct. 11: I. S.—Matie Stiles. O. S.—Charles Selleck.

The Western Rural claims that our agricultural fairs have largely come to be only an excuse "for ministers, deacons, and the brethren and sisters to witness the races, attended invariably by professional horse jockeys, gambling, pooling, etc." So far as the attending the races at our fair, this may in a measure be true. But the show in agricultural products, in stock and machinery, and especially in the domestic department was really good and deserving of credit.

Capt, Bontecue at Light Guard Hall made some good points last Sunday. The main issue before the people is, shall the question of prohibition be submitted to the people? The Prohibitionists are sound on this question, but as a party they have not votes enough. The Greenback party are in the same fix. The Democratic party is utterly rotten on this question and will drag the Greenbackers into the same pit. The Republican party is strong and has not simply endorsed submission to the people, but demands its submission. Men are largely trammelled by party. Temperance Democrats as he had reason to know in the last legislature are unsound on this question, because bound by party ties. Owing to this cause a weak kneed Republican is more reliable than a temperance democrat, for he dare not step out of the party traces. Mr. Bontecue believes that the temperance people if conbined are numerous enough to elect a man in favor of submission. This is our opinion. The Republicans of this district must nominate a man *fair and square* on this question, a man whom we know is right. It is, and will be the sole issue in this representative district. We want a man who can combine and carry the entire temperance vote. Don't forget that the Democratic majority to be overcome is 309.

A Lyceum organized at the Seminary this week.

E. Samson sells tickets to the University Course. A first class one for '82 and 83.

J. S. Jenness real estate agent has made a number of sales lately. He says that "real estate is on the boom."

On our inside pages will be seen the amendments, which the voters will be called upon to say aye or nay to.

If any one failed to get their paper last week, it is *probable* the editor thought the party was *incorrigibly* in arrears.

A. CALL.—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. Barney No. 13 Hamilton St., Tuesday Oct. 17th, at 3 p. m.

In our humble judgment the man that embodies more strength, and will secure more temperance votes than any other man we are acquainted with is Dr. Megan of Augusta. He is thoroughly competent and a good speaker. If nominated we learn that he will canvass the district.

SALINE.—Prof. Olney of Ann Arbor spoke on the temperance question at the School House on the Lodi plains yesterday afternoon(the 8th inst.)to a large audience. After he was done a German minister from Indiana spoke which was good. Wish there was more Germans to have heard him. But Olney ought to be kept a going, as he is not to be beat. D. P. Sagendorph of Charlotte speaks in our hall Wednesday eve.—E. B.

The Dexter Leader has again changed hands. This is one of the many changes occurring among the publishers in the smaller towns. Milan, Saline, Chelsea, Dexter all have changed proprietorship. Mr. Emerick the recent purchaser of the Chelsea Herald called on us last week, buoyant with hope. The present editor of the Dexter Leader is Towsend Freeman. He seems to have the snap in him.

In a comunication from Dr. Mark Finley to his parents, under date of Oct. 2d, he says: "Have you seen the commet? If not, you should make an effort to do so, as it is a grand sight. It is visible at about 4.30 a. m. here, and can be seen for about half an hour. It rises just before the sun. I have seen it three different mornings, the last time this morning. The first time I called all in the house to see it. It rises almost in the same place as the sun, a little to the South perhaps."

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS AT ANN ARBOR.—George Albright committed suicide by hanging himself last Monday morning. The Register says: "Last Friday his case was reported to the Judge of Probate and on Saturday Marshall Nowland secured the necessary papers with which to take him to Pontiac, and was intending to start on Monday." The Friday before Fred Martin aged 18, residing with his father on the South Ypsilanti Road, accidently shot himself, probably in getting over a fence. A sad event to his loved parents and other friends.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have raised $800.00 the past year, dating from Oct. 5, 1881. to the annual meeting of the society held the past week, the first Wednesday of the month. It has been the custom of the society, to meet monthly, unless some pressure of work was before them. This society had the dining hall tables on the Fair Grounds this year, and the order, system, and promptness of their management, gained for the ladies' many encomiums, their net receipts being about $275.00. The officers remain almost unchanged from last year. Mrs. Finley, Pres; Mrs. C. Samson, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. S. Shier, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Comstock, Treas.

STOP IN THE BUD.

Our public schools are let out oftentimes when by doing so it gives currency to evil. In our city the last notable instance was the game of ball sell. We question the propriety of letting out our public schools for horse races, or even the circus. The children could, and we think ought to be let out to see the procession pass by. To let the schools out for every horse race, ball game and circus, gives the children to understand that an education after all is but a secondary matter. The blame does not rest with the Superintendent. The School Board has charge of this matter.

EDWIN WILLITS.

Hon. Edwin Willits had a light audience at Light Guard Hall Tuesday evening, owing to the severe storm, But he made as he always does, a very instructive and conscientious speech. It was a business speech. He demonstrated that the Republican party, though it had a record beyond that of any other, yet it need not feed on the past to show its soundness and ability to cope with living issues. Facts prove that it is the safest party. It has reduced taxation marvelously, and is still at it. The democratic party lacks pluck and while in the control of Congress failed on this account. They would have been glad to have reduced the tax on whiskey and tobacco, but dare not. He preferred to cut it off entirely from sugar, which will be done next session. A surplus in the treasury is a bad thing, stimulating all sorts of raids. The charge of a centralizing govment is untrue. The constitution is the same as at the beginning. The alledged stronger government is not so in fact, only apparent on account of the growth and needs of the country, an expansion of population and needs rather than power. He made the Harbor River Steal plain. He is in favor of Harbor and River appropriations. But this bill wasted $4,000,000 on the Mississippi River, as well thrown in mid Ocean. He instanced a number of wasteful expenditures by this bill. Democrats are esstopped from censure in a smuch as it took a large majority of this party in Congress to pass it. Mr. Boies was nominated on a platform endorsing his vote and will vote as he did on this and similar measures. He exhorted the Republican voters to rally and give Mr. Boies a generous suppor. Three times he had been commissioned by the voters of the second district to attend to their interests and that of the Nation at Washington. He laid down this trust with the consciousness of having faithfully performed his duty. Grateful for the uniform expressions of approval on the part of his constituents he cheerfully surrendered the trust to them, believing his successor, Mr. Boies will merit the same confidence and approval that had been given to him.

On Tuesday of last week a large company of young people gathered in the parsonage of the Presbyterian church. An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent in social converse and music. Youthful life and spirit animated the entertainment and caused the guests to regret that the evening passed so quickly. This was the first of a series of similar sociables which will be given at intervals during the winter.

PUTTING IN THE SUB SOIL PLOW.

The pastor of St Luke's preached a sermon for thinking men and women at St. Lukes last Sunday Evening. "In that day holiness shall be written upon the bells of the horses." He hewed close to the line as to the relations of Christians to secular matters. The oft repeated proverb in regard to the Episcopalian pulpit. "That it does not meddle with religion or politics" don't apply to Mr. McLain. Christian men and women are consecrated to God's service. The sacred motives of the Sanctuary should control every secular pursuit and amusement. Holiness the uppermost aim constitute the manliness of man and the womanliness of woman." The citizen whose life and motives are thus inspired makes a better and a nobler citizen. He possesses a moral aim in every act of citizenship. He may be relied on to vote right and for the highest, best moral interests of community and country. The church needs to be more consecrated to its great work the salvation of men, and when it is, then shall be said in that day, "Holiness is inscribed upon the bells of the horses." The congregation is rapidly increasing. Judge Joslin sat in front of us intently absorbed.

PERSONALS.

Miss Kitie McCorkle has returned from a visit to Detroit.

Mrs. Stone of Detroit is visiting her father W. B. Clark of this city.

G. H. Robbins and family from Elyria Ohio, are visiting Mrs. N. B. Perkins.

Capt. Allen is on the stump, making tall speeches for the Republican cause.

Mr. John Moon of Charlotte has been visiting relatives in this city the past week.

Mrs. C. F. Remer and child, of Elwell, Mich., is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Hon. W. S. Wilcox of Adrian, made us a pleasant call Thursday. He was a guest of Mr. S. Post.

Mrs. A. J. Stewart from Indiana, who formerly resided here made a visit to her friends this week.

Mrs. Geo. M. Harrison and infant son, from South Chicago, are visiting the family of J. Z. Harrison.

Mr. A. E. Pitkin has sold his home and will hereafter become a ressident of Detroit.

Mr. W. E. H. Sober is blessing the farmers with Fairbank's scales, and to do so is much of the time away from home.

The Baptist State Convention met at Niles yesterday. Rev. J. Sunderland is to give the address on Home Missions.

At the session of the Supervisors Monday. Lee Yost of the First District of this city was chosen Temporary Chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thoms, of Watrousville, Tuscola, Co., are visiting their friends at Mr. W. McRoberts and Mr. Murray Holmes.

Mrs. Ira Younglove who with her little ones has been spending the summer pleasantly with her parents has returned to her home in Chicago.

M. F. Case, our Pittsfield neighbor has been honored as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He served in this capacity last year.

Rev. Dr. McCorkle was absent last Sunday to attend the Synod at Saginaw. Prof. D. Putnam supplied his pulpit, and as we learn very acceptibly.

Mr. S. A. Durand, agent for Mallory & Co., Detroit, who teavels over this state, says while a number of towns are growing faster than Ypsilanti, yet there are none that look so beautiful, such pleasant homes.

On the M. C. R. train Wednesday, bound for Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. King, Prof. Pease, E. Grant, A. Worden, Mrs. E. M. Curtis, Wm. Parker and the Commercial.

Mrs. J. Wolvin, who formerly resided in this city, now residing with a daughter at Grand Rapids, visited Mrs. Bush on Cross St. east, this week. She took special interest in visiting the Cemetery, where lies the companion of many years.

The friends of Serjent J. P Finley of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., will be pleased to learn that he has been ordered to take a special course of instruction in the Johns Hopkins' University, Baltimore, Md. The General of the Corps, being desirous that he shall have extraordinary advantages, thereby fitting him for a more extended work in the Service. He will study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This arrangment does not free him from his work on his Report, which he has been busily engaged upon since his return to Washington.

Mrs. P. Hascall of Ypsilanti, who is visiting her sons in this city, returns home today.—*Every Saturday.*

Thos. McGill has purchased a house and lot in Ypsilanti, and intends removing his family and household goods thereto next week. His reason for the above change, we hear, is that his younger son and daughter wish to attend and graduate at the State normal school, hence the ehange of residence.—*Plymouth Cor. Wayne Courier.*

MARRIED.

BOSS—MITCHELL.—At the Presbyterian church, in this city, Thursday, October 5, 1882, by the Rev. C. R. Burdick, MR. CLARENCE M. BOSS, Ypsilanti, Mich., and MISS AGNES MITCHELL, of this city.

We take the above from The Oconto County Reporter, Wis. Clarence is a son of our fellow citizen Mr. R. Boss. We noticed from the Reporter that it was the "social event of the season," and that the presents were costly and numerous.

DIED.

AMBROSE.—In this city, Oct. 7, 1882, ALANSON AMBROSE, aged 80 years.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

YPSILANTI. - - - - - MICH

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. The Republican party of the state of Michigan assembled in convention for the first time since the tragic death of James A. Garfield, our beloved leader and revered chief magistrate, grateful for the inspiring lessons of his life and the example of his heroic death, record, first of all, our profound sorrow at his loss and our veneration for his memory; and next our strengthened and abiding faith in the stability of republican institutions and our fixed resolve that governments of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

2. Chester A. Arthur, called to a place of power under most trying and delicate circumstances, has proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. He has given to the country an administration conservative, patriotic and progressive. The Republicans of Michigan extend to him their confidence for the future, based upon his record of the past.

3. The Republicans of Michigan once more declare their devotion to the time-honored and fundamental principles of the national Republican party; liberty for all men, equality before the law, perpetual union of states, supremacy of the natural and inviolable right of every citizen on every foot of American soil to cast his ballot according to his sovereign will and to have such ballots and only such, honestly counted and truly returned, to constitute "the voice of the people," which is "the voice of God."

4. From its organization until now the Republican party has denounced slavery and polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism." The first perished at the hands of the Republican party, shot to death on the battle fields and buried in amendments to the constitution. The second disgrace of our civilization and our century must die. We demand that polygamy be destroyed. We cordially commend the efforts of our senators and representatives in congress to that end.

5. Whatever may be our individual views as to the ultimate ideal system of international trade we are all agreed that the public debt must be paid, the pensions of the nation's defenders and their widows and orphans sacredly guarded, and current expenses of government duly provided for; that the revenues necessary for these purposes must in large part be derived from duties upon imports; and we affirm that in the adjustment of these duties in any revision of the tariff care should be taken to relieve from taxation as far as practicable, the necessities of the poor, especially such as do not come into competition with American production, and at the same time to afford incidental protection to American producers, to the end that wages may be maintained at the American standard, and America control American market

6. We believe that the time has come when the public debt and rate of interest upon public securities have been so far reduced that our national legislators should consider as an immediate duty the reduction of the burdens of taxation, and, as an auxiliary thereto, revision the tariff.

7. We believe in a rational civil service which does not create of the official class a separate caste, nor take away from the citizen the inspiration of participating in the administration of the government, yet which requires that offices shall be regarded as trusts to be administered with intelligence, fidelity and economy, and not as spoils to be distributed as personal perquisites of political managers.

8. In the administration of the state and nation we demand efficiency, integrity and economy; that unfaithful officers be removed and punished; that the public faith and credit be maintained and the people be provided with a circulating medium, safe, uniform and constitutional; that monopolies dangerous to the liberties of the people and purity of the laws be disfavored and that the purity of the ballot be sacredly protected.

9. It is a fundamental right of the people to alter from time to time the organic law of the state as new circumstances or growing evils may require, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such a form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. The evils of intemperence have become so great that, in the name of patriotism, most efficient measures ought to be taken to reduce those evils to a minimum, and as members of no political party are wholly agreed as to whether this can be best done by prohibition or regulation of the traffic in taxing liquors, and as the people are and ought to be final arbitrators of this question, and as more than a hundred thousand among the moral and intelligent people of the state have asked by petition that that question be put to the people by submission to them of a prohibitory constitutional amendment, we declare that we believe that it would be wise and patriotic for the next legislature to submit such amendment to the direct vote of the people, and we demand that it be so submitted.

10. The Republicans of Michigan demand a full legislative investigation of the transportation question with a view to securing such legislative enactments as will prevent unjust discriminations in rates by railroad lines operating in the state.

11. During the twenty-eight years in which the affairs of the state have been administered by the Republican party they have been conducted in a manner to challenge the approval of all citizens. Efficiency, integrity and economy have been the standards of service. The prosperity of the state has been constant and increasing. The population has augmented from 500,000 to 1,700,000. Wealth and production have increased in greater ratio. Unfortunates have been cared for, education fostered, the public debt has been substantially cancelled, the credit of the state cleansed from the stain of Democratic repudiation and raised to the highest point, while in the great struggle for liberty and union Michigan has been second to none of her sister states.

12. The administration of David H. Jerome has been characterized by a Republican standard of excellence, and has continued the long roll of Republican administrations which have reflected honor upon the state of Michigan.

13. We arraign the Democratic party as the same incapable Bourbon party that it has ever been. Passing over its shameful record before, during, and directly after the civil war, its recent history proves that it has neither repented nor reformed. During the six years of supremacy in congress it showed itself incapable of a single great measure of legislative or administrative reform. Neither tariff, currency, revenue, civil service, army, Indian policy, or any other great interest has received improvement at its hands. They confined their effort at reform to turning out Union soldiers to make room for rebels, to usurping executive prerogatives, refusing necessary appropriations, and obstructing the administration of laws. At the last congressional election they stole numerous seats in the house of representatives by the fraud of tissue ballots and false counting, and as a party endorsed the fraud by keeping the stolen seats after the fraud was made clear. They obstructed legislation against polygamy, opposed the tariff commission, and to the last refused to co operate for the reduction of taxation. By their whole history they prove their incapacity for leadership of a great people.

14. We denounce the recent amalgamation of Democrats and Greenbackers as the most shameless political bargain and sale in the history of Michigan politics. It conclusively proves that they have no principles that they were not ready to barter for the spoils of office. We cordially invite all citizens, of whatever party heretofore, who value principle, who object to being bargained and sold like sheep, and who are in substantial accord with the foregoing declaration of principles, to co-operate with us in putting the brand of disapproval upon political prostitution.

THE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTION.

Amendments to be Voted Upon at the Coming Election.—The Question of General Revision Also to be Considered.

Although it is generally known that some amendments to the constitution of the state will come up for decision at the November election, the special import of each is not understood. The importance of the subject to all Michigan voters explains the reason we give them *in extenso:*

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for submitting the question of a general revision of the constitution of the State of Michigan to the electors thereof.

WHEREAS, Section two of article twenty of the constitution of this State provides that the question of a general revision of the constitution of this State shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in each sixteenth year thereafter;

AND WHEREAS, It seems to be the duty of the legislature to provide the mode of such submission; therefore

Resolved, That the question of a general revision of the constitution of this State shall be submitted at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and that notice of such submission be given in the same manner and at the same time as notice is now required to be given for the election of State officers; that the inspectors of the election of the several townships and wards provide a separate ballot box to receive all votes that may be cast at such election, for or against such revision of the constitution; and that the electors voting in favor of a general revision of the constitution shall have written or printed, or partly written or partly printed on their ballots, the words "for a revision of the constitution;" and those voting against such revision shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their ballots the words, "against a revision of the constitution;" which votes shall be canvassed and certified, as near as may be, as the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor are required to be canvassed.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of State to report the result of said election to the legislature at the next session thereafter, within ten days after the commencement thereof; and in case a majority of the qualified electors voting at such election shall have decided in favor of a revision of the constitution, the legislature shall provide by law for the election of delegates to a convention, for the purpose of making such revision, and shall prescribe the number of delegates, and the time, place, and manner of holding such convention.

Approved March 17, 1881.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to section ten of the constitution of the State of Michigan, relative to the adjustment of claims against counties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That section ten of article ten of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 10.—The board of supervisors, or in the county of Wayne the board of county auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective connties; and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal. But the legislature may by general statute provide for the establishment of a board of county auditors in any county; and any such board, when established according to law, shall have exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against such county, and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal; *Provided*, That no such board shall be established in any county unless the board of such county shall so direct by vote of a majority of all the members elect.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the constitution of this State, relative to the salaries of the judges of the circuit court.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section one, article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall each receive an annual salary of two theusand five hundred dollars; the state treasurer shall recive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the superintendent of public instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the commissioner of the land office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the attorney general shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It shall not be competent for the legislature to increase the salaries herein provided.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BEAMAN.

Judge Cooley's Remarks at the Obsequies.

Among other words that were said at the funeral of Hon. F. C. Beaman, which took place at Adrian, were these from the lips of Judge Cooley:

The highest test of a man's usefulness is not the space he had filled in the public eye, the offices he had held, the admiration his efforts have won on great occasions, but the manner in which he has been taken, received and held in the hearts of those who have intimately known him. If these have been attracted to him by great and noble qualities, if their own aims and characters have been day by day influenced and moulded by his kindness of heart, his greatness of soul, his sympathy with humanity and especially with suffering or oppressed humanity, if his own aspirations have been especially in the direction of that which is calculated to make mankind noble and happier, he has performed a mission in the world which is worthy of being gratefully remembered, and which will be steadily and permanently influential for good, even though he may never have been summoned to offical station or been honored with public applause.

It falls to the lot of few men to fill so many public offices and to fill them so acceptably and so long as it did to the friend we mourn to-day. These offices were in every department of the government: administrative, judicial, executive and legislative, and from every one he retired at the appointed time without a stain on his reputation, without the fear of scrutiny, without a wrong to repent of or mourn. We then who gather about his bier to-day are here with laurels to commemorate his public services, and to voice in our feeble way the public feeling, that everywhere within the sphere of his official life is speaking his praises. But as we praise the judge and the congressman we know that deep in the hearts of all who knew him, whether they knew him little or knew him much, the sentiments strongest of all is that which looks beyond official life and honors and regards him only as the citizen, the neighbor, the friend, the man.

Fernando C. Beaman was born in Vermont, but his early life was passed in the northeast section of New York, where nature has been most sparing in her bounties, and where the most persistent industry may only succeed in extracting from a sterile soil a bare subsistence. He was one of a very large family, without any of the advantages of accumulated means, or influential friends, and by his circumstances thrown almost exclusively upon his own resources for intellectual and social culture. In the race of life he was therefore hampered from the start, and he was compelled to educate himself, and to work his way to the bar under the most discouraging and persistent embarrassments. But if he was compelled to work his own way to the front, he had the advantage that he would thus make sure of all his steps, and whatever he did learn he learned well and never forgot.

I knew Mr. Beaman first when he was prosecuting attorney of the county. What chiefly, I think, attracted attention while he held that office was the judicial manner in which he discharged its duties. He was naturally combative, earnest and persevering, and when he engaged in a cause threw his whole soul into it, and in feeling identified himself with his client more than is usual, and perhaps more than is commonly desirable. But no one ever charged that as prosecuting officier he was partisan more than in his opinion justice demanded. He was never any body's instrument for the persecution of an innocent man, and his habit was to investigate every case with judicial calmness and satisfy his own mind that public wrong had been committed before he would consent to subject one of his fellow citizens to the indignity and danger of a public accusation and trial. Later, when he became judge, by a singular fitness of public choice, he was given that judicial office where the great kindness and benevolence of his heart would most often be invoked; the office whose incumbent must be the friend and protector of wsdows and orphans, and the adviser and helper of those who, in the time of their distress, are most exposed to wrong at the hands of grasping selfishness.

Mr. Beaman became member of congress in 1861 in the very crisis of our national life, and he was kept there by the discriminating judgment of his fellow citizens for ten years. No people ever had to grapple with more perplexing questions than confronted the congress while he was in it, and as we review them now in retrospect we almost wonder that to-day we still exist as a nation. Mr. Beaman, like the rest of us, for a time was feeling his way among the difficulties of reconstruction, but he was among the very earliest to reach the conclusion that the road to safety was the road that congress finally adopted. He did not attract that attention by the expression of his views, on the floor of congress, that some others did, for by nature he was excessively modest, and he allowed others to move past him to the front, and to make reputations by the public promulgation of views which had first been formulated in his logical mind, and expressed from time to time in private conversation. But he was not ambitious of distinction; he was only ambitious to be right and to serve his country.

It has been my fortune, since Mr. Beaman left congress, to hear him spoken of by many of his associates, and they have all spoken in the same voice. I am glad that one of them who loved him, and whom he loved, is here to-day and his heart will bear witness to what I say. No man said less of him than this: He was a sound and safe legislator, modest to a fault, inflexible in his principles, scrupuous in his integrity, and unflinching in his patriotism. A warm partisan but always a warmer patriot. And then he had a great heart in which the most degraded pauper or slave had the same place as a fellow creature with all others. In his sympathies and in his political principles he was no respecter of persons.

A few months ago a gentleman who sat near Mr. Beaman in congress for many years, who has since held the high office of minister to France with distinguished honor, when he learned that I had been his friend and intimate associate, took the opportunity to speak to me in the kindest and most affectionate terms of his old associate, and to say that in his congressional experience he made no friend he valued higher, and knew no member in whose strict integrity of purpose he more implicity confided. And it is a melancholy gratification to me now to know that the last greeting I was able to send him—was this just and most honorable tribute from his old friend and associate.

This is not the time or occasion to say much of private griefs. A strong man who belonged to the state has fallen. For six years he has been struggling with a fatal disease, and he has gone at last. I had opportunities to see him from time to time, and it was a melancholy satisfaction to observe that his great and naturally impatient spirit was bearing with patience his afflictions. And with like patience we must bear our loss, cherishing in our hearts the recollection of his amiable qualities, and the lessons of his pure and noble life. The page in the history of Michigan whereon will be recorded the life and services of Fernando C. Beaman, will contain nothing which any friend could desire to obliterate; of enemies, he left none behind him to criticise or censure.

CURE FOR GRUMBLING.—"In a love feast in Yorkshire, England, a good man had been drawing out a long complaining strain of experiences about his trials and difficulties in the way to heaven. Another of a different spirit followed, who said: "I see our brother who has just sat down lives in Grumbling street. I lived there myself for some time, and never enjoyed good health. The air was bad, the house bad, the water bad; the birds never came and sung in the street; and I was gloomy and sad enough. But I flitted. I got into Thanksgiving street, and ever since then I have had good health, and so has my family. The air is pure, the water pure and the house good; the sun shines on it all day; the birds are always singing, and I am happy as I can live. Now I recommend our brother to 'flit.' There are plenty of houses to let on Thanksgiving street, and I am sure he will find himself a new man if he will only come, and I will be right glad to have him for a neighbor."

The Timber Wealth of Puget Sound

A traveler in the Puget Sound region writes: The real resources of the Sound region are its wonderful wealth of timber, and the extensive deposits of coal just beginning to be developed in the foot hills of the Cascade range. Of farming, one sees almost nothing, and even if one takes into account all the prairie and valley farms out of sight in the back country beyond the forest walls, the total product of agriculture falls far short of the needs of the lumber camps and saw-mill villages. Future generations may attempt the herculean task of clearing the broad plateaus, fronting upon the water of their dense growth, of mighty firs and their masses of fallen trunks for the sake of raising grain and potatoes, but that is a matter which concerns the next century rather than this. For the present the Puget Sound farm is a mere isolated notch in the woods made by the lumbermen, and its occupant is content to till a few acres among the stumps and to open a few more for a cattle range by killing the trees and undergrowth with the help of fire. Lumbermen will tell you that the best timber is already cut off the shores of the Sound. They are like the cattle men in Montana who want to monopolize the country for themselves and try to keep out new comers by tales of the ranges being overstocked. The timber resources of the Sound have scarcely been scratched by 30 yards of active lumbering operations. It is true that the best trees convenient to the water have been cut off from a large portion of the shore line, but the loggers here make no account of trees which for thickness and height would be thought first rate in a Michigan pinery: nor have they begun to work far back from the water. They have merely culled the forest trunks from the shores; and even on the water front there are many thousands of acres of untouched forest held in reserve by the mill owners, whose policy it is to buy logs, keep their own lands for future operations and as a check on high prices. The value of this magnificent timber field, which sends spars to New York and Liverpool and building material to Australia and Chili, can hardly be exaggerated. It may be necesary soon to go further back from the shores, and better methods for transit for logs must perhaps be adopted—here would seem to be an opportunity for utilizing the recent English invention of a steam truck laying its own railway track as it goes and picking it up behind it—but there is land enough, bearing from 250,000 to 500,000 feet of first rate lumber to the acre, to supply the needs of the lumbering operations of at least a century to come. As population increases upon the Pacific coast the market for lumber will improve, and there will be no lack of opportunity for capital and enterprise to establish new mills upon the Sound.

New Proof That the Earth is Round,

A new proof of the globular form of the earth has been produced by two scientists in Geneva, Messrs. Defour and Farell. They have called attention to the fact that the images of steamers and surrounding mountains, when reflected on the surface of the immense lake, invariably appear in a diminished size. Hence they conclude that the surface of the lake must be bent in a convex shape, otherwise it would not produce the same results as a Japanese diminishing mirror or a convex lens. Of course, this observation is not confined to the lake of Geneva, but must be true of all great water surfaces which are sufficiently still and placid to serve as mirrors. A critic has asked why this phenomenon has not been noticed until recently. MM. Defour and Farel reply that it has possibly been noticed by private observers, who have not thought of its interest or importance as a confirmation of the theory that we are living upon a globe. They add, further, that the diminutiou of the reflected objects is so slight that it would naturally escape the notice of the greater number of observers.—*London Post.*

Interrogation Points.

Now, not to take a severe, certainly not a Christian, view of society in its treatment of the individual, is it not the fact that in these latter days the mere possession of money gives greater position and power than is consistent with a due regard for mental or moral character? Are not the boundaries between right and wrong assimilated to those between the non-punishable and punishable offenses legally considered? Are we not teaching the rising generation that manual labor is disreputable, and that he who cannot live by his wits is a nobody? Witness the pressure of the rural population into the cities; note the growing extravagance of all classes living upon a limited income. Look at the fact that no New England boy is learning a trade, and no New England girl is willing to live on a farm. How many of the men who have built up profitable enterprises and industries have sons capable of and willing to carry them on in the way they were created and maintained?

Well Dressed.

The best dressed people are those who covet the least notice. The art of dressing well is to yield a pleasing and unobtrusive impression; so that one of the lower lords of creation may be able to say: "There was something about that lady's dress which charmed me. It was not the duck of a bonnet, or the lawn-tennis boot, or the arabesque on the skirt, but it was the whole thing. No part was striking, but every part told upon my sense of harmony and propriety." Do not think that everything fashionable is becoming; it is often the essence of vulgarity. Fashion thrives upon extravagance, and a garment is admired, not for its suitability, but for its cost. Yet, after all, fine feathers do not make fine birds; for the birds which have the fairest plumage are in themselves the least valued; they rarely or never sing. The parrot, the peacock, and the king-fisher are beautiful to look upon, but their melody is worse than the bark of a pet dog which ladies of a certain or uncertain age are apt to prefer to the conversation of their callers. Such birds may think with Artemus Ward, "I am sorry when I cannot sing, and my friends are sorry when I can." Fine feathers do not make fine birds, any more than the cosmetics of the famous Madame Rachel made her ladies beautiful forever, or the late queen of Naples was made virtuous by her habit of sticking pious ejaculations inside of her stays. A true artist will always take care that the frame shall not interfere with the picture, but what if the frame be all glitter and gold, and the picture "a thing of shreds and patches," as it too often is?

THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN DETROIT.

The leading wholesale dealer in books and stationery in the beautiful City of the Straits, or anywhere in the Michigan Peninsulas, by undisputed precedence, is Thorndike Nourse. This young gentleman came from Boston to the Northwest about ten years ago, bringing to the city of his choice an invaluable re-inforcement of the characteristic shrewdness, energy, and enterprise of the Hub. He became a member of the then notable firm of E. B. Smith & Co.; occupying the spacious premises now used by the American Express Company, at the southwest corner of Griswold and Fort streets. He remained with Messrs. Smith & Co. for about seven years, and upon the dissolution of that house in 1880, assumed and carried on its business, with successive enlargements and increasing prosperity, until this year, when he mainly retired from the retail trade, and devoted his abilities to his growing and more hopeful wholesale interests. For several years, under E. B. Smith & Co., and then Thorndike Nourse, the establishment had been popularly maintained on Woodward avenue, northeast corner of Larned street, where a well stocked retail store and some of the lighter branches of Mr. Nourse's own business are still conducted. This location, however, was not satisfactory as a permanent place for the broader trade which he contemplated. At his instance, accordingly, the proprietor of the site now occupied (at Nos. 47, 49, and 51 Larned street, southeast corner of Shelby,) erected the elegant McMillan building, which fills a worthy place in the recent and noble architecture of the city. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Nourse, whose ideas had been embodied in every feature of the edifice, took the entire lease of it and now occupies nearly the whole with the various departments of an establishment which has already come to be one of the most marked characteristics of the manufacturing and wholesale interests of Detroit. A considerable panorama would be required even to hint the beauty of the views to be had from parts of it, across the city and the broad river to the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty, or to indicate its eligible situation for business. It is scarcely more than a biscuit-toss from the post-office, whose site, by the recent decision of the Government authorities, is to remain undisturbed, except by early extension and improvement, for, probably, the next fifty years, at least. It is within five minutes' walk of all the principal steamer landings and hotels; is directly upon the Larned street line of horse-cars, running to the Central depot, the chief railway station in the city; and is within pistol-shot of every other trainway in the place. The famous Woodward avenue is but two blocks distant; Jefferson avenue but one block. Better judgment in the choice of a present and permanent location for such a business could not have been had.

The edifice thus fortunately occupied by Mr. Nourse is six stories high, including the basement story. Entering this, the clatter of busy machinery cherrily greets the visitor, for Mr. Nourse is a printer, binder and publisher, as well as bookseller and stationer. To his presses, in printing rooms and bindery, comes large work from far and near; in one recent case—that of a huge encyclopædia for subscription circulation, across two States and part of another, even from the interior of Iowa, and passing the Chicago printers on the way. For that matter, a well-known Chicago house, having a heavy contract for the production of the Supreme Court reports of Michigan, has all the mechanical work done by Mr. Nourse; and no neater work in all particulars of typography and binding, appears in the law-books of any State in the union or country of the world. His workshops are all constantly engaged in turning out the issues of two of the publishing houses of Detroit—among the most popular subscription books in the market, largely by reason of their superior presentations to the eye. A vast deal of occasional and transient work is also turned out the various branches of the manufacturing department.

Mr. Nourse is likewise himself a publisher of no small productivity. Among the more important work bearing his imprint, are the thirteen volumes of the "handy volume Shakespeare," for which there is steady and increasing demand; the writings of the celebrated Orestes A. Brownson, long editor of the Boston Quarterly Review, prepared by his son, now a resident of Detroit (in press), a new edition of Dr. John Brown's "Rob and His Friends," superbly illustrated with original steel plates, and retailed at the price of five dollars; Webb's "Word Method" and the accompanying apparatus, which have been the means of introducing an improved way of learning to read into many thousands of schools; Smith's Interest Tables; School Registers, in two sizes; and Smith's Class-Book.

By all the printed productions of the house the basement story is kept musical with the movement of a fine Campbell four-roller press, a complete Campbell and a Cranston, and several other presses are in motion above and below stairs. Mr. Chas. Kamerhoff is "on deck" in his department, and Mr. H. R. Winn is foreman in the composing-room. This is at the other extreme of height, occupying the well-lighted and ventilated uppermost story, to which, as to all the floors, an elevator gives prompt and convenient access. Upon this floor we notice many immense rolls of paper, such as are used by the perfecting presses printing the leading daily journals, which reminds us that Mr. Nourse also carries a heavy business in "news print," furnishing, for example, the entire supply of the Detroit *Post and Tribune.*

Three of the floors below the composing room, in the west half of the building, are occupied by the bindery, employing about eighty hands, under the competent charge of the veteran bookbinder, Mr. H. T. Cliff. To him the establishment is indebted for valuable improvements, as a simple machine for the removal of superfluous gold leaf after embossing, which is elsewhere done by hand. The bindery has a very full equipment of embossing and other presses and machines for ruling, numbering, folding and other purposes. The highest of the floors given to the bindery is almost exclusively devoted to the manufacture of blank-books, which is one of the specialties of the business, and for which it has high reputation. Some of the book bindings in the rooms below are quite unique, as that of "The Successful Housekeeper" in a beautiful pattern of oilcloth, peculiarly adapted to meet the dangers of the kitchen and pantry.

The most attractive rooms of all, however, are naturally the sales or sample departments, occupying the ground floor. Immediately at the corner of Shelby and Larned streets the spacious room devoted to books and the finer articles of stationery, which appear in infinite variety of beauty and excellence. Miscellaneous books, photograph, autograph, scrap, card and picture albums, papeteries, writing fluids and inkstands, blank books, folded papers, etc., etc., etc.,—in brief, every article properly carried in the wholesale business, are shown here in wondrous and bewildering variety. An ingenious addition of galleries has added greatly to the storage capacity of the rooms. The second one is devoted more closely to the specialties of Mr. Nourse's trade—to stationery, as represented by flat papers, envelopes, blank books, inks, etc., vast piles of which cover the floor and line the galleries. A well equipped accountant's office, with immense but elegant safe, is at the street end of this room, and it forms a very pleasant office, which is occupied by Mr. E. S. Baker and his several assistants. Between the rooms, but opening out of the first, is Mr. Nourse's private office, handsomely and tastefully furnished; upon the other side of the room is the desk of Mr. C. M. Gilbert, superintendent of this department. On the east side of the building, in stories above the stationery and accountants' room, the boxes, shelves and other carpenter's work required in the business, are manufactured. The whole forms a hive of busy and well directed industry, such as is rarely seen in any city of our western world.

A Candidate for the Penitentiary.

"Where were you last June? Were you not in Austin?" asked an Austin official of a vagrant, whom he suspected of being a noted criminal for whom a reward was offered, and which reward he wished to collect.

"I cant remember to save my life, I had a different name in June last from the one I have got now, so I can't tell whether I was in Austin or not. This being in so many different places, and having so many different names, confuses the best of us."

"Well," said the official, you will get over all that after a while, if you are not careful."

"How so?"

"You will have to stay in one place, and instead of having three or four names, you will not have any name at all. You will go by a number."—*Texas Siftings.*

If girls marry the men they love even though they are poor, they must be willing to work for them, and thus do their share in sustaining the prosperity of the firm. They should certainly know how to cook—and they ought to be ashamed to marry any such man until they have learned the art of cooking. For such a girl to marry such a man would be neither more nor less than a social fraud, unless she shall before engagement inform him fully of her ignorance on this subject. It is well, then, to have these schools of cookery to which girls, whose mothers have not taught them the art, can go and learn—and we hope the day is near at hand when girls that are candidates for matrimony will pride themselves more on their ability to cook a good dinner than on their ability to dance, sing, or play, or waste time in any agreeable way. The ideal girl, the consumptive, tight-laced, party-going piano-playing, French-talking, fashionable girl, can be no proper wife for a poor man. This language the girls may think unkind, but it is not. It is better for girls that are not fitted to be a poor man's wife to remain with their parents than to become such. It will be better for their lovers, too, and better for society.

A gay rooster came tripping light fantastic toes up to the occupant of a quiet nest and said: "Will you dance, biddy?" "Excuse me," said the hen, "I am engaged for this set."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Fall Dresses For Little Folks.

I have seen some very pretty costumes in preparation for children. One was for a girl of seven. It was a soft gray dress and sack, brightened with a cardinal satin vest and satin ribbons. The material was pongee (it was an old dress) cut princess. Three knife pleatings, each three inches wide, were around the bottom. The vest reached from the throat to the pleating. A small standing collar was of the cardinal satin. A three-quarters tight-fitting sack was just long enough to reach the upper pleating. The fronts were cut away to expose the vest, and tied loosely across the back was a two inch cardinal satin ribbon. A cardinal straw hat, with broad ribbon the same hue, was to be worn with this suit.

A little brown cloth dress had a loose front, with nearly close fitting princess back. The fronts were cut in small scallops from the neck to the bottom, and bound with silk. A little puff of silk was set under the scallops, and a small silk button in each scallop finished the trimming of the front. The scallops were continued around the bottom and a scantily gathered bias ruffle set under them. A cape, reaching nearly to the waist, was scalloped and bound instead of fastening in front. It was drawn up by shirrings and fastened on the left shoulder with a knot of bright cardinal ribbon. The hat was a brown porcupine straw, with cardinal pompons, made of fringed out silk. The hose were brown, with a vine of cardinal worked around them.

A charming dress for a child of three was literally made of scraps. The yoke and sleeves were of bright Scotch plaid, in which scarlet predominated. The body of the dress was of soft gray *de beige*. It was pleated in three large box pleats, front and back, and the yoke set on it. Four inches from the bottom the pleats were stitched to a strip of lining, and there was a sash, made of the plaid goods, cut bias, 12 inches wide. Then sewed together the sash was just long enough to go around the dress and knot loosely. The ends were drawn together and finished with scarlet tassels, made from some fringe. A cunning little bonnet was fashioned out of half a yard of gray silk and two yards of scarlet ribbon (which had done duty on the summer hat while white) served for trimming. Five cents worth of scarlet Pass' egg dye was used to color the ribbon.

A suit for a boy three years old was of dark blue flannel, not navy blue, but nearer a Prussian blue than anything I can think of. The garment had sack fronts and the back was fitted with a single seam. Six inches from the bottom was cut off and a full pleating substituted. Two rows of old fashioned blue and white Marseilles braid was around the bottom and up the fronts. The little pockets were trimmmed with it, and the sailor collar, which was edged with cream-colored lace three inches deep. Stars were embroidered in loop stitch, with white darning cotton in the corners of the collar and on the pockets. The hat was a little sailor of speckled straw, with a blue ribbon. The hose were once white cotton, colored blue in this way: Ultra marine blue was put into a bottle, a little alcohol poured on and shaken, then soft water added. A strip of thin muslin was tied over the neck of the bottle and the liquid strained through it into an earthen vessel. The hose were wrung out of hot water and put into the blue water, which entirely covered them. A plate was put over them to keep them under water, and they were frequently turned till they were the desired color. Then they were dried.

Household Notes.

OYSTERS IN THE SHELL.—Open the shells and keep the deepest ones for use. Melt some butter, season with minced parsley and pepper. When slightly cooled roll each oyster in it, using care that it drips but little, and lay in the shells. Add to each shell a little lemon juice, cover with grated bread-crumbs, place in a baking-pan and bake in a quick oven; just before they are done add a little salt. Serve in the shells.

SWEETBREADS, if properly cooked, make one of the most delicate dishes that can be put upon the table, but care must be taken in selecting them, as there are two kinds, and it is only one kind that is very good, Ask for the "heart sweet-bread," and select the largest. There are many ways to cook them; this is a good way: Parboil the sweetbreads and put them in a stew-pan and season with salt and cayenne to taste; place over a slow fire; mix one large tablespoonful of browned flour with a small piece of butter, add a leaf of mace; stir butter and gravy well together and let all stew for half an hour; then set the stewpan in the oven, and when the sweetbreads are nicely browned place them on a dishpan. Pour the gravy into a half pint of stewed tomatoes, thickened with a teaspoonful of flour and a small piece of butter, and season. Strain it through a wire sieve into a stewpan, let it come to a boil and stir until done; then pour over the sweetbreads and serve very hot.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN.—Scald and skin, cut off the breast, and cut the rest up in joints, being careful to remove all shot; put in hot water all except the breast (which will be tender enough without par-boiling) and boil until it can be pierced with a fork, take out, rub over salt, pepper and butter, and broil with breast over a brisk fire; place a lump of butter on each piece, and set all in the oven for a few moments. Serve with toast and currant jelly. Or it may be served with toast cut in pieces about two inches square, over which pour gravy made by thickening the liquor in which the birds were boiled with a little butter and flour rubbed together and stirred in while boiling.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Pare and divide large, fresh, ripe and juicy peaches, sprinkle over them granulated sugar, freeze them like ice cream for an hour; remove them just before serving, and sprinkle with a little more sugar. Canned peaches and all kinds of berries may be prepared in the same way.

CHOICE FIG CAKE.—Take a large cup of butter and two and a half cups of sugar, and beat well together, one cup of sweet milk, three pints of flour with three teaspoons baking powder, the whites of sixteen eggs, a pound and a quarter of figs well floured, and cut in strips like citron. No flavoring.

LADY'S CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, and a half cup of sugar, two of flour, nearly one of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one of cream tartar, the whites of four eggs, well beaten; flavor with peach or almond.

YELLOW LADY'S CAKE.—One and a half cups of flour, one of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, yolks of four eggs, teaspoonful of vanilla.

PEACH PIE.—Line a deep dish with soda biscuit dough, or pie-crust rolled one-fourth of an inch thick, fill with peaches pared, sprinkle with sugar and a little flour, and if not too juicy, add about two teaspoonful of water, put on the upper crust, secure the edges and bake.

SAGO JELLY.—To one quart of water put six large spoonfuls of sago, the same of sugar, boil to a jelly, stir it all the time while boiling, flavor to your taste, put into moulds and eat with cream.

PRUNE WHIP.—Sweeten to taste and stew three-quarters of a pound of prunes; when perfectly cold, and the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, stir all of this together till light; put in a dish and bake twenty minutes; when cold, serve in a larger dish and cover with good cream.

FOOD.—A good complexion never goes with a bad diet. Strong coffee, hot bread and butter, heated grease, highly spiced soups, meats or game, hot drinks, alcoholic liquors, fat meats, are all damaging to its beauty. Strong tea used daily will after a time give the skin the color and appearance of leather. Coffee affects the skin less, but the nerves more, and a healthy nervous system is necessary to beauty. Late suppers, over-eating at meals, eating between meals, candies, sweetmeats, pastry, preserves, etc., produce pimples and blotches.

HAMBURG CREAM.—Stir together the rind and juice of two large lemons and one cup of sugar, add the well beaten yolks of eight eggs; put all in a tin and set in a pot of boiling water (if you have no double boiler); stir for three minutes, take from the fire, add the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and serve when cold in custard-glasses.

JELLICE.—One-half a teaspoonful of current, lemon or cranberry jelly put into a goblet; beat well with two tablespoonfuls of water, fill up with ice-water, and you have a refreshing drink for a fever patient.

BARLEY WATER.—Add two ounces of pearl barley to half a pint of boiling water; let simmer for five minutes, drain, and add two quarts of boiling water; add two ounces of sliced figs and two ounces of stoned raisins; boil until reduced to a quart; strain for drink. This is very nutritious for an invalid.

BAKED QUINCES.—Wash and core ripe quinces, fill with sugar and bake in a baking dish with a little water. To be eaten hot or cold with cream and sugar.

There Should be no Word Stranger

Many years ago I was one day journeying from Battleboro to Boston alone. As the train went on from station to station it gradually filled until there was no seat left unoccupied. At Concord the door of the car opened and Mr. Emerson entered. He advanced a few steps into the car, looked down the aisle, turned and was about to go out, believing the car to be entirely full. With one of those sudden impulses which are acted upon almost before they are consciously realized, I sprang up and said: "Oh, Mr. Emerson, here is a seat."

As he came toward me, with his serene smile slowly spreading over his face, my courage faltered. I saw that he expected to meet in me an acquaintance, and as he looked inquiringly and hesitatingly in my face, I made haste to say: "You do not know me Mr. Emerson. I never had the pleasure of seeing you before. But I know your face, and I could not resist the temptation of the opportunity to speak with you. You know so many people who are strangers to you, know you very well."

"Perhaps there should not be the word stranger in any language," he answered slowly, in a tone and with a kindly look which at once set my timidity at ease, "I do not know any reason for it."

SQUELCHING A STUDENT.—Students as a class, are not particularly sensitive, but they will get squelched occasionally. A member of the fraternity laden with commencement honors, and rejoicing in the possession of his A. B., visited Schooley's Mountain recently in search of health and recreation. In the stage was a fellow passenger of the gentle sex, whose loveliness would have charmed a Diogenes. Now if there is anything outside of "Bulter's Analogy" that our hero admires more than a beautiful young lady it is the flavor of a 10-cent cigar, and with an indescribable longing for the luxury, he turned to his fair companion, and with a smile that was intended to be irresistible, inquired if smoking was offensive to her. The answer was perfectly stunning: "Indeed I do not know sir, I have not had any experience in that particular branch of vulgarity, as no gentleman ever smoked in my presence."

Hanlan is not interested in mining operations, notwithstanding he has made so much money out of his oar.—*Boston Transcript.*

Perfect People.

When you come across a man who appears to have absolutely no vices or weaknesses, drop him as you would a hot potato. The Lord intended man to be more or less weak, wicked and wretched. It is not His ideal to turn out a perfect being. If it had been we'd have had neither religion nor the Bible. Earth would have been heaven, and there would have been nothing to gain by death, Nature sometimes turns out a person without guile just as she turns out one-eyed colts and three-legged calves. Such persons soon become known as either fools or lunatics. It's not Nature's policy to bring men into the world with their wings sprouted; and it makes one feel suspicious to come across a man who is too good. When you find a human being who hasn't a single fault—who never deceives, cheats lies, envies, covets—who goes about satisfied with the weather and the crops and himself; who won't go to the circus or look at the horse race, you have found a man to be let alone. He is too good for this wicked world. Nature intends him for an angel, and by some unlucky chance, he was shut out of heaven.

Generally speaking, our best associate and friend is a man who has had sickness and heartaches and grievous trouble. We are always certain of his sympathy; we know where to find him, and we are sure that he won't condemn our infirmities unmercifully. He has been in the same slough himself, and he knows how easy it is to get there; but those awfully perfect creatures know nothing about it, and they can't understand our backslidings. When a man tells you that he is so full of noble aspirations that he can't contain himself, you had better go right home and put an extra padlock on your kitchen door. When a man sheds tears over the condition of the heathen in the distant countries, the heathen at home had better be careful how they lend him their money. The man whose conscience won't let go to a place of amusement has been known to elope with another man's wife. The man who can't remember that he ever used an oath or ever told a lie, has been arrested for robbing widows and orphans. The man who always wears a smile is now serving his third term in state prison. The man who sins and knows it, and wants to do better is sooner to be trusted than the man who never sins and feels that he is good enough. If you tie to a man let it be to one who feels he is weak and sinful. You will then have a partner who is not a freak of nature.

Popular Errors.

As a general principle, it is safe to discard or reverse most of the maxims originating among the less intelligent of the masses, especially those relating to diet, or to anything connected with sensual indulgence. This follows from the fact that sensualism is the basis on which they rest, the maxim being the expression of an excuse for the indulgence. Of these I know of none more unphysiological and absurd than that relating to "wind on the stomach." This "wind" is supposed to get into the stomach in consequence of its emptiness, being the common air rushing in, to fill a supposed vacuum. Now, the structure of the throat is such that when the trap-door (epiglottis) is closed tightly the food passes to the stomach, allowing nothing, for the time, to pass to the lungs, but when open the air passes to the lungs, as effectually closing the passage to the stomach. Therefore, the outer air cannot reach the stomach, to any extent, and would do no harm in any quantity, only so far as it might take the place of the food. The stomach is more or less elastic, yielding when filled with food, but collapsing when empty, so that, in a certain sense, it is always full. The idea, therefore, of keeping it so full of food that no air can find space is a monstrous absurdity, demanding constant toil of the poor stomach, generally worse abused than a "packhorse." It is fortunate for the dear little ones, thus crammed, that they can vomit ejecting the surplus, which, by the ignorant, is regarded as evidence of a "healthy baby!" It is indeed fortunate that they can escape some of the harm of their cruel treatment, but the vomiting is always an evidence that the stomach is out of order or over-taxed. But what makes this "wind?" It is not air but carbonic acid gas, generated by the fermentation and decay of the undigested food in the stomach, more being taken than that organ can dispose of, this excess never nourishing, but being a constant source of irritation. The supposed remedy, therefore, constantly aggravates the evil.

"Give us a rest," was invented by Archimedes when he offered to move the world with his lever.—*New York News.*

SEPT. 14th, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co., TORONTO:

I have been sick for the past six years, suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters.

SIMON ROBBINS.

"Give us a rest," was invented by Archimedes when he offered to move the world with his lever.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all new countries—ague, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints, and many diseases incident to this malarial climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

No Ear for Music.

A family of strangers moved into a house on Austin Avenue, next door to a family where a young lady sings operatic music. The newly arrived family sent their oldest boy over to ask if they did not want somebody to run quick for the doctor.

"What for?" asked the lady of the house. "There is nobody sick here."

"Well, we thought there was. We heard somebody shrieking and yelling as if they had hysterics, and we thought, perhaps, you needed a doctor in a hurry."

The musical family has not yet called on the strangers.

A young lady lately lost her husband, who was about seventy years old. "But how did you happen to marry a man of that age?" asked one of her friends. "Why," said the young widow, "you see, I only had the choice between two old men, and of course I took the oldest."

Nearly all the post offices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive nearly every hour in the day.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Mr. Charles Reis, No. 1611 Second Carondelet avenue, this city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil after sixteen years suffering with rheumatism.

Impoliteness is derived from just two sources—indifference for the divine and contempt for the human.

The *Boston Globe* brings this item: Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

If a man have love in his heart, he may talk in broken language, but it will be eloquent to those who listen.

THE ELIXIR OF YOUTH.

How Old Age was Restored to Youthful Vigor.

GENEVA, KANE CO., Ills., Sept 20, 1881.

To the proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I purchased a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters, and saw a request to be informed of its effects. I therefore give you a brief history of my case. I was taken four years since with paralysis, and my case was supposed to be hopeless. I employed a physician until I was able to sit up, when I concluded to manage my own case, as I was so far advanced in life it would only be possible to survive a short time, being now a little over 80 years of age. I tried many remedies, and notwithstanding the persevering use of them, I found no permanent benefit until I used your Burdock Blood Bitters, which I have found to suit my case exactly, and I feel rejoiced to have found a medicine of true worth and so full of live-giving principles. Its beneficial effects were manifest from the first, and I now feel almost the vigor of youth again. This is my experience with your Burdock Blood Bitters, to the merits of which I am very ready to give my testimony.

Yours respectfully,

D. H. HOWARD.

Sold by all druggists. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

Cheerfulness should be encouraged. The world is full of people who volunteer to look sad and melancholy.

Short Breath.

O. Bortle, Manchester, N. Y., was troubled with asthma for eleven years. Had been obliged to sit up sometimes ten or twelve nights in succession. Found immediate relief from THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, and is now entirely cured.

It is alleged that there is a man in Plattsburg, N. Y., whose name is Constant Agony. But we shouldn't wonder, if you got down to solid facts, you'd find his name to be Boyle.—Boston Post.

Rescued From Death.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctor said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

The scar which an unkind word leaves upon a large love may be invisible, like that of great sin upon the tissues of the repentant soul; but for one as for the other, life has no healing.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues By druggists.

We walk in the midst of secrets, we are encompassed in mysteries. We know not what takes place in the atmosphere that surrounds us; we know not what relations it has with our minds.

Those who use Carboline, as now improved and perfected, the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distinguished by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of that most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

I believe we cannot live better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeably than by having a clear conscience.

Live and Let Live.

Life is not always under our own control, but it can be prolonged by care and prudence. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS as a laxitive, alterative, and dirustic medicine tend materially to restore health and lengthen our days. Price $1.00.

Frivolity, under whatever form it appears, takes from the attention its strength, from thought its originality, from feeling its earnestness.

Popularity.

THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has obtained great popularity, from its intrinsic value as a reliable medicine. In curing hoarseness, and all irritations of the throat, diseases of the chest, etc. For these it is an incomparable pulmonic

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.

Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self-treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

One of the colored pupils of the Hampton, Va., Institute illustrated the opposite meanings of "pro" and "con," by giving as examples progress and Congress. He had evidently been reading the proceedings of the recent session.

Two-Thirds of a Bottle Cures.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured. Gratefully,

MRS. H. C. LOVETT, Watseka, Ill.

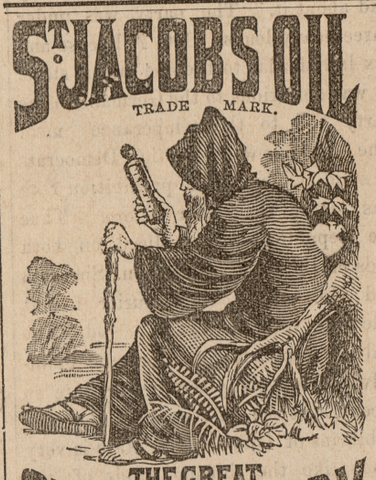
The girls of the Sunny clime describe this world as one of "bustle, toil and care." We agree with them—the women have all the bustle, and the men have the toil and care.

Randall, the photographer of Detroit, is erecting a large and costly building (with one exception the largest in the country) at the intersection of Williams street and Madison ave., to meet the requirements of his increasing business. Mr. Randall is conceded to be one of the most artistic photographers in the west and without equal in the state. While paying proper attention to the fine details of finish, his large business is due particularly to his success in being able to bring out the strong characteristics of his sitters in posing and expression. His theory is that every one has an expression and view of the face more pleasing than others to the majority of friends; to combine these in a sitter, is to succeed. He is also making very fine work by the electric light. Present location 220 & 222 Woodward avenue.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline offices of humanity.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. 8

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

M. R. P. 405

Glass

WILLIAM REID, Wholesale and Retail dealer in French and American WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, Ribbed and Rough Plate for Sky Lights, Cut and Enameled Glass, Silver Plated Sash Bars, French and German Looking Glass Plates. Lead and Oil, Colors, Putty, Points, etc., 73 and 75 Larned st., West Detroit, Mich. If building and in want of anything write for estimates.

RUPTURE

Cured without an operation or the injury trusses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure mailed for 10 cents.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine. Guarantees of cure sued by Farrand Williams & Co. Detroit, Mich.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once it may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND" and no person or family should be without them.

N. N. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

A Fair Exchange.

Will you exchange a chronic case of Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bilious Temperament—to give your torpid Liver activity, and thus strengthen your Digestion, regain energy, comfort, health and spirits, *all* for 75c? A single bottle of ZOPESA will do this. A few doses surprise those who try Zopesa. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in their many forms Zopesa is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts speedily and pleasantly.

IT'S EVERY ONE'S DUTY—To improve the opportunities presented for health, cheerfulness, and comfort. *See to it*, that ZOPESA is used in your family for Dyspepsia and Biliousness. It is guaranteed to remove them.

IT STIRS—The dormant energies by aiding digestion and giving the Liver new life. ZOPESA (from Brazil) cleanses the system of all impurities. Try a 10 cent sample.

Do you wish to obtain good and valid Patents? then write to or call upon Thos. S. Sprague & Son, 37 West Congress St. Detroit, Mich., Attorneys in Patent Causes. Established 15 years. Send for pamphlet, free. Patents. Patents.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our fall price list for 1882. *Free* to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of *everything* required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution who make this their special business. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Will be on exhibition at the

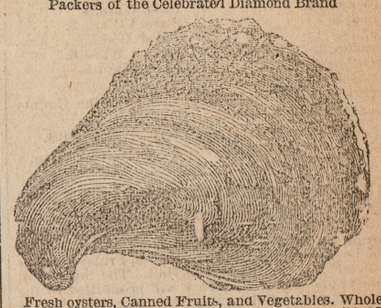
STATE FAIR, at JACKSON.

Look out for it. Send to me for price.

Geo. W. Hill, - Detroit, Mich.

D. D. MALLORY & CO.

Packers of the Celebrated Diamond Brand

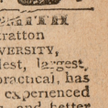


Fresh oysters, Canned Fruits, and Vegetables. Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits. 53, 55 and 57 Jefferson Avenue Detroit.

YOUNG MEN if you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be sure of a situation at good wages, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

A Business Education should be possessed by every young man and woman. The best place to get it is at the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College. Write for College Journal—sent free.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY! Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers, or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere, don't be humbugged. Try the Great Spanish Discovery, which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CTS. to Dr. JUAN GONZALEZ, Box 1649, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.



YOUNG MEN IN THE LEADING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Bryant & Stratton Business University, Detroit, is the oldest, largest, most thorough and practical, has the most able and experienced teachers, finest rooms, and better facilities every way, than any other business college in Michigan. Ask our graduates and the business men of Detroit, about our School. Call or send for Circulars. Shorthand by a Practical Reporter

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

Send for our prices & illustrated catalogue.

SCHULENBURG MF'G CO., DETROIT MICH.

BOUNTY and arrears of pay to volunteer soldiers charged with desertion. Honorable discharges procured for those who served until May 22 1865 and then went home without leave.

Act, August 7, 1882.

Apply to MILO. B. STEVENS & CO

Abstract Building

Detroit, Mich

E. J. CARRINGTON,

GRAIN

Commission Merchant.

Consignments of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cloverseed, Dressed Hogs, Etc., solicited and promptly handled. All inquiries will receive immediate reply.

Office, No. 29, Chamber of Commerce,

Reference DETROIT,

Merchants & Manufs Bank. Mich.

PATENTS

F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

CURES AND NEVER FAILS.

Is unfailing and infallible in curing Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula and all Nervous and Blood Diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. For sale by all Druggists.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 3104 Wash. Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 212 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, October 14, 1882.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME.

For Lieutenant Governor,
MOREAU S. CROSBY.

For Secretary of State,
HARRY A. CONANT.

For State Treasurer,
EDWARD H. BUTLER.

For Auditor General,
WILLIAM C. STEVENS.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,
MINER S. NEWELL.

For Attorney General,
J. J. VAN RIPER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
VARNUM B. COCHRANE.

For Member State Board of Education,
BELA W. JENKS.

Republican Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress,
JOHN K. BOIES.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for the nomination of a State Senator and County Officers will be held at the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor on Tuesday the seventeenth day of October 1882 at, 11 oclock a. m.

The several wards and townships will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Ann Arbor Town, 4.
Ann Arbor City—
First Ward, 4.
Second Ward, 4.
Third Ward, 4.
Fourth Ward, 4.
Fifth Ward, 3.
Sixth Ward, 3.
Augusta, 4.
Bridgewater, 3.
Dexter, 3.
Freedom, 3.
Lima, 4.
Lodi, 4.
Lyndon, 3.
Manchester, 6.
Northfield, 4.
Pittsfield, 4.
Salem, 4.
Saline, 6.
Scio, 6.
Sharon, 5.
Superior, 5.
Sylvan, 7.
Webster, 4.
York, 5.
Ypsilanti Town, 4.
Ypsilanti City—
First Ward, 4.
Second Ward, 3.
Third Ward, 3.
Fourth Ward, 3.
Fifth Ward, 3.

It is desirable that every member of the County Committee shall attend.

L. F. WADE, Secretary. JOE. T. JACOBS. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

A Republican Representative Convention to select a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Legislature in the Second District of Washtenaw County, will be held in the village of Saline, Friday October 20th, at 2 p. m., at Meads Hall. The townships, villages and city of Ypsilanti will be entitled to the same number of delegates that they send to the County Convention held at Ann Arbor Court House Oct., 17th, inst.

By order of Committee.

H. S. BOUTELL, Chairman.

Oct. 9th Capt. Allen was at Salt River. He was on the chase after Begole.

We like Gov. Jerome. He has made us an honest, capable and thoroughly economical governor.

We have now four candidates for Congress in this district. Republican J. K. Boies. Lenawee. Democratic, Col. Eldridge Lenawee. Greenback, A. J. Baker. Hillsdale, Prohibitionist, Albert Dewey, Lenawee Co.

In Monroe County the Democrats are largely in the majority and the Commercial says that the "ring" in the party sweeps the field.

The Allegan Journal thinks that Arthur committed a bad blunder in vetoing the River and Harbor bill, and still keeps his name at the head of its columns for next President.

The President has no right to mix in or have anything to do with politics. Two months ago President Arthur's chances for 1884 were ahead of that of any other person in the country. Now none but the "ring" or machine stoop to do him reverance.

Somebody had better send the editor of the Ypsilanti Commercial a speech made in Congress on the river and harbor bill.—*Ovid Union:*

Thank you, we receive enough of that sort of trash every mail. If you mean a defence of the steal.

There is a tendency with the machine to suppress all freedom of opinion and crush if possible the beginnings of opposition. Note the silence of the Post and Tribune on the machine rule in this county and even the little Detroit Evening News is in Beal's breeches pockets on this subject.

It is interesting in itself how eagerly the people turn from these vulgar, huckstering politicians to a man of real honor, courage and ability, who has too much manly pride to ask for office, and too much patriotism to perform its duties with any other than honest purposes, when it is thrust upon him.

The Commercial was the first and only paper for a long time to plead with the Republican party to take a stand on the temperance question. Now it has taken a step toward our position, to go back on it, would seem like playing the part of a deserter. The Commercial feels like encouraging this step, the promise of bigger things to come.

The amendment proposed to the National Constitution for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, and transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States, and the proposed temporary national aid to common schools by Senate bill No. 151, both now pending in the Congress of the nation, are well calculated to remove the evils of intemperance and ignorance.

LET US BE FAIR.

Temperance friends, we mean Republicans, would it not be unfair to go back on the Republican party and Gov. Jerome now? We have asked the Republican party in convention to come out squarely for the submission of the Prohibition question to the people. It has done so. Gov. Jerome, like the honest man that he is, has unresorvedly placed himself on this platform. Instead of going back on the Republican party, ought we not the rather encourage it in taking this stand? If we do so, and it is successful, the next step taken by the party will be the endorsement of prohibition itself. Temperance men, think on these things.

OHIO REPUBLICANS

Are totally routed, and under such circumstances that we do not feel very bad about it. The party was under three heavy loads: 1st. A license and tax law similar to the one in this state. It was obnoxious to the Germans in the party and to the temperance men. The Germans went to the Democrats or staid at home. The prohibition vote was larger than ever before. Thus the Republicans were sliced on both ends of the rope. 2nd. Sen. Sherman and Halsted of the Courier fought sideways toward Foster. 3d. The stalwart capers in New York and Pennsylvania, especially the former state so recent, sent the shivers into the Republicans of Ohio. That state is very much like the shifting sands of the Mississippi. Heavily Democratic in 1882, just like as not 35,000 to 40,000 the other way in 1884. Sorry however for the loss of so many congressman. A full dozen.

A Difficult Problem Solved.

The desire for stimulants is becoming a monstrous evil and how to overcome it is a serious question with reformers. Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem. It invigorates body and mind without intoxicating, and has brought health and happiness to many desolate homes.—ENQUIRER. See other column. Oct.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured —why should you not try it.

Mr. John R. Bennett, Druggists, Muskegon, Mich.—In regard to your inquiries about Ely's Cream Balm for the of catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it always as the best remedy I have ever used. DR. J. S. VAUGHAN, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich. 969-2w

PROBATE ORDER.
Estate of Johnathan G. Morton.
Account of Executor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the Twelth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Johnathan J. Morton, deceased.

James R. Holmes, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his Final Account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the eighth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoor, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 955

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

By a mortgage dated the thirteenth day of August 1881, and recorded August 15th 1881, at 7 o'clock and 35 minutes A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 57 of mortages on page 260, Byron Ebersole mortaged to C. Homer Cady, "All that land in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, being that part of lot sixty six, in H. W. Larzelere's addition commencing two hundred and nine feet East of the North West corner of said lot, on the South line of Harriet street, thence East on Harriet street four rods, thence South ten rods, thence West four rods, thence North ten rods to the place of beginning."

Said mortgage was afterwards assigned by said Cady to Elizabeth Emerick by an instrument in writing dated August 20, 1881 and recorded in said Register's office August 22, 1881 in Liber 7 of assignments of mortgages, on page 199. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice is seventy eight dollars. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed for said sum, with interest from this date and legal costs, by a sale of said land, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the thirteenth day of November 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated August 14, 1882.

T. NINDE, Attorney. ELIZABETH EMERICK, Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the payment of money secured by mortgage executed by Edwin Simons and Mary Ann Simons to William J. Clark, July 15, 1873, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Washtenaw county July 17, 1873, on liber forty-nine of mortgages page four hundred and thirty-six. The amount due on the mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred thirty-five dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the same, and the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Notice is therefore given pursuant to statute that the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw, on the 23d day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said mortgage to wit: Lot No. seventy-eight in Bartholemew's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated July 15th, 1882.

F. HINCKLEY, Attorney. WILLIAM J. CLARK. Mortgagee.

965

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupabia. $1 at druggists. Mich., Depot, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. 931-1v-alt.

In a recent interview, Fred Douglass gave a very emphatic indorsement of Roscoe Conkling. "I could love an enemy that was his friend," said Mr. Douglass.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Dyes' Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. 920—971.

Seek No Further.

It is said an old philosopher sought an honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It has at length found it in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all diseases of the blood removes pimples, and acts promptly upon the liver and urinary organs. Only 50 cts. a bottle, to be had at Frank Smiths. 3

Special Notice Column.

ROOM TO RENT!

A Pleasant furnished Room to Rent. Warmed and Lighted. Enquire of

Dr. WILLIAMS, Washington St.

TO RENT!

House on Normal Street, Convenient For a Small **Family.** Call at No. 69 Normal St. 969

TO RENT!

For Dress Making or **Millinery Shop.** To a Man and Wife or a couple of Young Ladies. The House West of Cross St., Bridge, South. Apply at **This OFFICE.**

CALL and see the 5 and 10 cent counters at **Mrs. Gooding's,** in the Cady Block. 666

MRS. GOODING!

Has just **Returned** from New York with an Elegant Line of New Goods.

FOUND!

On or About Some Time Since, by the Ladies of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that **L. MILLER,** at the **Depot,** Just this side of Haskin's Bakery, can Repair their Fine Shoes, so as to Delight the most Exacting. All kinds of Repairing Neatly Done.

L. MILLER.

LADIES SELECTING NEW HATS For the **Fair** Please call at MRS. GOODING' In the Cady Block.

AN ELEGANT Line of **Feathers** at MRS. Gooding's in the Cady Block.

FOR SALE!

The **Residence** of **F. H. Pease,** Corner of Washington and Pearl Streets. For Farther Information Enquire at the Store of

F. K. REXFORD.

CALL and see the 5 and 10 cent **Counters** at **Mrs. Gooding's,** in the Cady Block. 966

HAIR GOODS!

In all the Latest Styles at **Mrs. Gooding's** In the Cady Block.

FOR SALE!

A Good Horse Barn. Enquire at the Post Office of

963 C. SPENCER.

BELLE WARNER M. D., Successor to Ruth A. French, M. D., Residence and Office opposite Post Office. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Calls promptly responded to Special attention given to Obstetrics Diseases of Women and Children. 957-1-yr.

Ypsilanti Michigan, July 17th, 1882.

DARWIN C. GRIFFEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages and other securities **Office** in VanTuyl Block (first floor), Huron street Ypsilanti, Mich. to 1010

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 936

New Advertisements.

KNABE

PIANO-FORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AN HONEST OFFER!

If you are sick or ailing, no matter what the complaint, write to us and we will send you on trial one of our large ELECTRO MEDICATED PADS, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you. If it does not, it costs you nothing to try it. Book, etc., giving full particulars, free. Address

ELECTRO PAD M'F'G CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$10 to $20,000

In legitimate judicicus speculation in Grain, Provisions and Stocks on our perfected plan, yields sure monthly profits to large and small investors. Address for full particulars, **R. E. Kendall & Co.,** Com'n. Merchants, 177 & 179 La Salle St., Chicago Ill.

SALARY & EXPENSES PAID TO FARMERS, or anyone selling our Choice Stock. **James E. Whitney,** Nurseryman, Rochester, New York.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros. Janesville, Wis. 968-4-w.

WANTED—AGENTS,—Now ready for Subscribers. The leading book of the century,

Eve's Daughters,

or, "COMMON SENSE FOR MAID, WIFE and MOTHER." By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Common Sense in the Household," etc. A book which the best judges predict will outsell, do more good and create a greater sensation than any work published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This volume will be eagerly sought for by hundreds of thousands who are familiar with her other POPULAR works.

"Bright, varied and attractive in style, true and solid in matter."—REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

"I can heartily endorse every word uttered by others in commendation of it"—BENSON J. LOSSING.

SUCCESS ASSURED FROM THE START.

NO EXPERIMENTING.

10,000 copies ordered by agents in advance of publication. For terms of territory address, J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle St, Chicago. 967-4w

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT	$ 90	@	1 00
FLOUR, XXX	6 50		
" Snow Flake	7 00	@	
" Minnesota Patent	8 00		
" Hillsdale Patent	8 00		
CORN	60	@	75
OATS	32	@	35
BEANS	1 00	@	1 60
POTATOES	35	@	40
APPLES, per lb	2 00	—	2 25
ONIONS		—	50
HONEY, cap	18	—	20
CHEESE	14	—	16
BUTTER	26	—	28
EGGS, per doz	18	—	20
CHICKENS, per lb Spring	12	—	14
TURKEYS, " "	11	—	12
PORK, per cwt		—	9 00
" in bbls	12 50	—	
LARD	13	—	15
HAMS	16	—	18
BEEF, in quarter	7	—	9
TALLOW		—	7½
GREEN HIDES	6	—	
CURED "	9	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	25	—	50
LAMB PELTS	50	—	75
HAY, per ton	10 00	—	12 00
WOOL, per lb	30	—	35
BUCKWHEAT	50		

NEW FIRM!
—AND—
NEW GOODS!

Comstock & Ebling

Are now receiving their **Fall** and **Winter Goods** and are ready to show a full and omplete line in Every Department. We would especially call your attention to our

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Ladies' Cloaks, Underwear and Dolmans, besides a full line of Cloths, Dress Goods and Notions.

P. S.—**Butter and Eggs** taken in exchange for Goods. 955

MINNESOTA PATENT
FLOUR
— A T —
DeNike & Robison's,
2nd Door South of P. O.

NEW FIRM
—At the Old Reliable—
CENTRAL MARKET

Crane & Clark,
HURON STREET, constantly keep on hand for sale,
Fresh, Salt and Smoked
MEATS,
Poultry and Fish in Season.
George Crane. W. F. Clark.
946

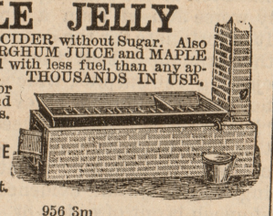
RICE'S
TEMPERANCE HOTEL
COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,
Detroit, Mich.
Rates $1 to $1.25 per day, Single Meals 30c Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.

We make a specialty of Dinner, and it is alway ready at 11-30 sharp. Come early and be served promptly. 869

APPLE JELLY

From SWEET CIDER without Sugar. Also Evaporates SORGHUM JUICE and MAPLE SAP faster, and with less fuel, than any apparatus known. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send postal for Circulars and Testimonials.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vt.



956 3m

Over 5000
Druggists
AND
Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.'S
GRAND OFFER!
300 - Ladies' Coats and Jackets - 300
Cloth, Brocade & Silk Dolmans. - Silk Circulars.
From $4 up to $60.

Yds.		Per Yd.
10,000	More Nice Prints	3½
12,000	" Best "	5¼
2,000	" Wide Crash	4½
9,500	" Satin Ribbons	10
600	" Sash Ribbons, 6, 7 & 8 inches wide	50
500	Table Linnen	25
300	Turkey Red Table Linnen	40
Doz.		Per Pr.
100	Children's Hose	12½
50	Ladies' Hose, Extra	15
		Each
200	" Vests	25
200	" "	50
100	Men's "	25

All Goods Cheap. Come and Look. Just in, 25 Doz. Men's Unlaundered Shirts, Dwight's Star Cotton, Fine Linnen Fronts and Cuffs, at 50 Cts. Each.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW
LUMBER YARD,
—WHERE YOU CAN BUY—
LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, ETC.,
Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.
Parson Bros. Old Stand.
911 C. H. PARKER.

FOR THE
Fall Season!
We are showing a Stock of
FURNITURE
Which For
Quality, Assortment, and Low Prices
CANNOT BE EQUALED

In View of OUTDOING all other attemps to place in DETROIT **A Reliable** and **Saleable Stock,** We Have besides our own Manufacturers, placed on sale, large purchases from the largest and best Manufacturers in the Country, Consisting of the choicest goods the market can produce and the

LARGEST

And most varied stock of medium and Plain goods ever shown in

DETROIT

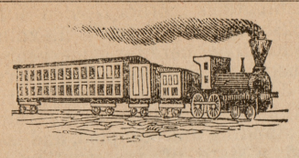
To those living at a distance we shall offer Extra inducements, and extend a Special Invitation to Call on us. Should you contemplate buying, you will find it greatly to your interest to do so.

KECK, WINTERHALTER & CO.
195, 197, 199,
Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT.
947-6m

CHAS. McCORMICK,
STILL SELLS MEAT
At the Depot,
Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.
HE ALSO
UNDERSELLS ALL OTHERS.

He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Repariing promply done. 900

CARPETS!
CURTAINS
DRAPERIES
—AND—
Furniture Coverings
In Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.
— A T —
ABBOT & KETCHUM
141-143-145
Woodard Ave.,
DETROIT.
964-3-m.



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE, MARCH 26, 1882.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	Express except Saturday.	†Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 55	10 24	6 42	4 46	8 45	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 23	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 08	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 45	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 25	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 25	-----	8 05	5 52	10 00	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson ----	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 05	12 45
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Accomo.	*Gr. R. & D. Exp'ss	†Atlantic Express	Night Express exceptSat
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	6 45	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson-----	3 05	4 05	7 05	9 30	12 40	5 00
Chelsea-----	3 58	-----	7 50	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor--	4 37	5 07	8 25	10 34	2 04	6 25
Ypsilanti----	4 55	5 23	8 43	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	5 20	5 45	9 08	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit ---Ar	6 15	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-28; Ypsilanti, 10-41; Detroit, 11-40.

The Chicago Express leaves Detroit at 4-00 a. m, reaches Ypsilanti at 5-05, Ann Arbor 5-19. Jackson 7-02 and Chicago 2-50 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*
O. G. RUGGLES, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago*

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—YPSILANTI BRANCH

FROM YPSILANTI. | TO YPSILANTI

Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.	STATIONS.	Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.	
A.M.	A.M.	Leave. Arrive.	P.M.	P. M.	
7 00	9 15	----Ypsilanti---	5 55	5 15	
7 25	9 34	----Pittsfield ---	5 39	4 40	
7 55	9 45	----- Saline-----	5 29	4 10	
10 23	10 23	-- Manchester --	4 55	2 50	
P.M. 3 15	12 05	--- Hillsdale----	3 25	8 30	A.M.
-----	8 00	Ar Chicago Dp	7 55	A.M.	
-----	5 35	Ar Toledo Dp	10 50	-----	
-----	10 10	Ar Cleveland Dp	7 00	-----	
A.M. -----	3 55	Ar Buffalo Dp	12 45	-----	

Trains run by Columbus time,

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

COUNTY NEWS.

YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP.

Last Saturday, much to the surprsie of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Day, their friends began pouring in upon them until it was suggested by some of the children that the Eastern Michigan Agricultural Fair was coming to their house, but before night it became evident to Mr. and Mrs Day that this was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. A sumptuous dinner was served in the shady front yard, after which in behalf of the assembled guests, Mr. S. P. Ballard presented the happy couple with an elegant China tea set, a five bottle dinner castor, butter dish and one dozen knives and forks, contributed by the guests, excepting Mrs. Hattie Crittenden. A pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. H. Boutell, cake basket by Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Forbes. The presents were all of silver except the china tea set, and very nice. Mr. B's.. presentation was in a very happy rhyme, we regret not being in possession of it. Mr. Day said in response, "I thank you very much but I can not make a speech to-day." Said a gentleman present, "I have heaad Mr. Day make a better speech in the Grange, but none more effective," It is strange bow the heart or some big lump will get in the throat sometimes when one would like to talk. Long may our good neighbor Day and wife live to eat and drink with silver and china.

From the Courier.

Robert Frazer is in good demand for Republican speeches in many places about the state.

The old war horse of Col. C. B. Grant which is now twenty-five years old will be at the reunion of the 20th Michigan Infantry here next week.

The superintendents of the poor settled with the county treasurer on Wednesday and found a balance to the credit of the poor fund of $2,181.00.

It is not long since a person not acquainted in the city came here to attend the funeral of a friend who was buried from the Catholic church. Arriving after the cortege had started from the house, and not knowing the location of St. John's, he went to St. Lukes, the general appearance of which led him to think it was the Catholic church. Finding this closed he imagined he was entirely too late, and did not seek farther to find the place. And now, to make the confusion worse, the Baptists have surmounted the west gable of their new church with a prominent cross, which with large gothic windows, and the cruciform ground-plan of the building is calculated still more to mislead the stranger. We don't suppose that the cross and other emblems are "trademarks" that one church can use to the exclusion of another, but it is desirable that the edifices of each denomination might be distinguishable, and, we should think it especially so that protestants should keep plainly distinct from Catholic churches.—*Sentinel.*

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING Oct. 9th, 1882.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called. No quorum present.

Council adjourned to meet Monday evening Oct. 16, 1882 at 7 o'clock.

P. W. CARPENTER, City Clerk.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

Rev. Mr. Elwood visited the school Tuesday.

Prof. Foote is tired of waiting for his music room to be completed. He will begin the advanced music class Monday morning.

The following from a newspaper cotemporary is as true as holy writ: "Men who advertise in their home papers are the men who do the business of the town. You can pick up a newspaper and in five minutes tell who do the buying and selling and keep alive the interest of the place. A newspaper invariably reflects the worth of the community in which it is published."

NORMAL ITEMS.

Miss Ettie L. Lee, class of '82, is teaching at Spring Lake.

Mr. Lawrance A. McLouth also of '82, has entered the University.

Miss Lillian Hand, class of '81 is teaching at Union city.

A number of old students have been back looking over their old stamping grounds, during the past week.

Miss Mary M. Clark, class of 82, to quote her own expression, is "taking the little boys across her knee, and the big ones around the neck" at Lake Ridge.

Hon. Edwin Willits, M. C. and the Hon. Edgar Rexford of the State Board of education were present at the opening exercises on Wednesday.

We regret to chronicle the report of the death of Miss Eliza E. Stringer, class of 81, who has been teaching at Hancock, Upper Michigan.

The social Saturday night was well attended by the students. Most of the members of the faculty were present and with the aid of several committees appointed from the Senior class rendered the evening very enjoyable.

Beecher has answered the question, "Is it wrong for a christian to dance?" He says, "bad company, untimely hours, evil dances make and exercise evil; good company, wholesome hours, and home influences make for good.

DISEASES OF WEMEN.

Large treatise for three stamps, giving means of successful self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Unclaimed letters in the P. O. Oct. 15th: Fannie Bell; Chas. J. Bishop; Thos. Bulen; Eva Crysler; Rev. J. W. Cripper; Isola Fuller; Thos. George; David Macpherson; Ann Mahan; Mrs. Ch. Maier; Mary Russ; Cora Smith; Ella Smith; John H. Thompson; Jas. Wellington; Cora Watkins; Henietta Winburn.

MUSICAL.—The frequent appearance of the Knabe Pianos in our concert rooms is not at all surprising to those acquainted with the history of the firm, or the character of the instrument itself. Not long since, the writer, when in a neighboring city, had occasion to play upon one of these pianos. It had withstood the test of twenty-five years' service. The greatest pleasure was still to be derived from its tone. It was so resonant and musical that it seemed as if—like old wine—it must have improved with age. In no other way than this could we justly illustrate its perfect state of preservation. The KNABE PIANO of to-day is in the foremost rank of instruments. As one listens to its ringing vibrations, it appears as though the poetry of tone itself were being revealed in a language far more complimentary and just than any verbal praise could possibly be.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Roxa LeBaron to Fred. Jerry, Saline lot $460.

R. J. Parkhurst to Joshua Lambert, Ypsi. lot $650.

Albert Zeeb to Gottlieb Zeeb, 96 acres secs. 2, 35 Ann Arbor and Pittsfield, $2250.

James Carr to John G. Schleh 4 acres sec. 7 Pittsfield $975.

EPILEPSY (Fits)

successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp, address WORLD'S DISPENSARP MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Height of Folly.

To wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, is the height of folly, when you might be easily cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthest, by a timely use of this pure medicine.—OBSERVER. Oct

Highly Esteemed.

The youthful color and a rich lustre are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity. Oct

Entirely Satisfactory.

Ladies wishing a perfume that combines novelty delicacy and richness, find Floreston Cologne entirely satisfactory. Oct.

Sing, Oh Sing That Song Again.

How can you when you cough at every breath? Why, get a trial bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, and you will be answered. It cures colds, coughs, consumption, whooping cough, and all diseases of the lungs, and it will cost you nothing to test it if you will call at Frank Smith's drug store. 3

Free of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs are requested to call at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store and get a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, *free of cost*, which will show you what a regular dollar-sized bottle will do. 1

Physicians say HOPS and Malt Bitters are the best. Dec. 1 82

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Giggs' Glycirine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25c. For sale by Frank Smith.

948-1-year

Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Should be stopped. Neglect often results in an **incurable lung disease or consumption BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrup and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis' Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merrited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere. 922 1y

J. V. LISEE, 146 Woodard Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Dealer in Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes. All the leading styles and latest novelties in shapes, made over lasts constructed upon scientific principles. Every pair guaranteed. Send me your address on a postal card and I will send you self-measurement rules, or call and inspect my stock when you visit DETROIT.

J. V. LISEE,

969-3m.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, there is nothing equals Beebe's King of Pain. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. 930 1-year

Important To Travelers,

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1jan83

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUH. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, acting like magic It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and it is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the in the U. S. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 922-1year

Farmers and Mechanics.

If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides no small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from the household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated, and prevent and cure diseases arising from Spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cents a bottle.—*Exch.* Sold by FRANK SMITH. 1

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 963-1y

If you have a cold or cough of any kind buy a bottle of Hill's Peerless Cough Syrup USE IT ALL. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and I will refund your money. I also sell the Peerless Worm Specifics on the same terms, NO CURE NO PAY. Cobb's Little Rodophyllin Pills will cure Headach, Billiousness, Constipation, etc., or no pay One pill a dose. J. B. LEMLEY, Druggist, Ypsilanti.

925-1year.

Bear in Mind

That Dunk's Camphorated Arnica is an article that you all should have in your house. It is the only legitimate preparation in the market and it is not gotten up to humbug the people, nor is it an article of accident or chance, but it is the final product of years of study. The severe and rough tests that it has been put to for the last six years proves it has no superior as a liniment for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side, Chest or Back, or for anything where a liniment is required. Sold by all druggists. Fifty cents per bottle.

THE REV. GEO. THAYER, Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by Ingram.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a sure cure. Sold by Ingram.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale by Fred F. Ingram.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Fred Ingram.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Fred Ingram.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by F. Ingram.

FOR DYSPEPAIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Ingram.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Forsale by Fred Ingram.

942-1-year-alt.

Wanted

AGENTS! For Gen. Dodge's new book,

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS

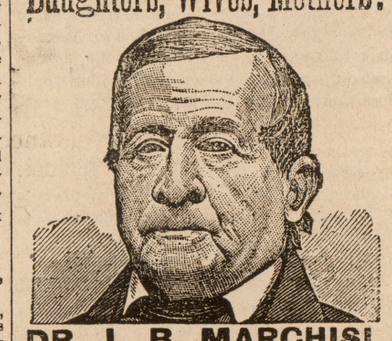
Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior:* "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance:* "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune:* "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean:* "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

999 AGENTS Wanted at once, to supply this grand book to the waiting thousands! It is *the* opportunity of a lifetime for rapid money making! Remember, new book, superbly illustrated; immense demand; exclusive territory and Special Terms. Send for illustrated circulars, with full particulars, to

A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

965-3m

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!



DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Lucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

Ask druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants insects. 15c. per box. 931-1y-alt.

Watson

PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS REMOVED TO
236 Woodard Ave., Detroit.
Free Art Exhibition.
CALL AND SEE THE PICTURES.
to Jan. 1.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

With or Without Nickel, either Square or Round.

The Leading Base Burner in the World.

Universal Popularity and Enormous Sales prove its Superior Merits.

Thousands in Successful Operation.

Call and see the Improvements for 1882

For sale by

J. H. Sampson,
Huron Street.

964-3-m.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR —R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M—

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE

We manufacture and sell it with a **positive guarantee that it will cure any case,** and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a **single instance.**

It is **unlike** any other Catarrh remedy, as it is **taken internally, acting upon the blood.** If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

STEKETEE'S

PIN WORM DESTROYER

Sure Cure. Never was known to Fail.

Many cured by the use of One Bottle. Perfectly safe and harmless. For sale by all Druggists; price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

GEORGE G. STEKETEE,
Sole Proprietor,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

962-3m

$72 a WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. 937 1-yr.

JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Ceder St., New York

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipt for a simple **Vegetable Balm** that will remove **Tan, Freckles, Pimples** and **Blotches,** leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, **Ben. Vandelf & Co.,** Barclay St., N. Y. 937 1-yr.

Look Out! Look Out!

DRURY & TAYLOR

Have the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

HARDWARE AND STOVES IN THE CITY.

THE NEW GARLAND!
THE NEW GARLAND!

Nickle plated on Spun Brass. It is the Finest Round Base Burner

MADE IN AMERICA.

THE PALACE PENINSULAR

Square Base Burner took the First Premium at the Cincinnati Exposition OVER ALL COMPETITORS. It contains points of excellence in NO OTHER STOVE of its kind.

Be sure and look over our stock of Stoves before buying as you will find many

NEW DESIGNS

968-2m Never shown in this market before.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

—AT—

WALLACE & CLARKES.

WE have **7** floors 20x80 feet, all crammed & jammed full of cheap medium and rich furniture. We buy in **car load lots.** We pay **spot cash** and get our goods way down to the bottom and are giving our customers unheard of **low prices. Come** and see us.

It Will SAVE You MONEY.

Wallace & Clarke.

965

AND I CAN PROVE IT!

That my Stock of **Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper and Decorations,** in Quantity, Quality, **Variety,** and **Low Prices,** offers Greater Advantages to Purchasers than can be found in any other Retail Store in the County. I have enough to

PAPER THE WHOLE OF YPSILANTI

And the Adjoining Territory, and I only ask for a little of the time of those desiring such goods to SATISFY them that this statement is correct. Please don't forget that the **Emporium** is the Head Quarters still. It is worse crowded with Seasonable and Beautiful Goods than ever before. Be sure and bring your

PICTURES to the EMPORIUM

And see how **Cheaply** and Beautifully they can be **Framed.** Please look in at the EMPORIUM and SEE what you will see. Wall Paper and Paints **DELIVERED** to any part of the city.

FRANK SMITH.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Delia Collins, an Irish girl from ackson, died at the reform school for girls, at Adrian. This is the first death that has occurred in that institution.

Albert Stebbins, of Keene, was hrown from a thresher engine a few days ago as it broke through a bridge, and one of his legs injured by catching in the machinery. Amputation has since been performed, and it is now a question if he can recover.

Dr. Wells, of Howell was pushed rom a railway car at Lansing and struck a amp-post, badly injuring him.

Finney Hicks, a colored engineer on the steamer Sanford, running between Manistee and Frankfort, was thrown overboard and drowned at the pier at Manistee. There was a heavy fog and the steamer struck the pier. He leaves a wife and five small children, who live at Grand Haven. His life was insured or $2,500.

George, a littie son of Wm. Richardson, of Port Huron, fell into Black river and was drowned. His body was afterward recovered. Another boy who also fell in was rescued.

James Green, a farmer whose home was three miles north of Sturgis was found in the road between that village and his home with his neck broken. His wagon was also found upset. He left Sturgis on that evening before, in an intoxicated condition.

Amos and John Hawkins, two of the three men who brutally pounded and robbed John Irish, near Bancroft, three weeks ago, were taken to Corunna and jailed by Sheriff Smith. They were arrested at Covington, Kentucky.

An Evart meat market has been closed on account of debts—and this with beef at its present elevated price.

A boy burglar who wore revolvers in his boots has been arrested at GrandRapids. He had stolen the revolvers.

The salt product of the state for September was 348,487 barrels.

A commandery of Knights templar has been organized at Alpena.

Theodore Grace's safe at Farmington, Mich., was blown open by burglars last week and $1,200 in money and valuable papers stolen.

The new paper mill at Jackson will soon be ready for business. The costly machinery, which includes one machine costing $18,000, is being rapidly put in place, and the building which was planned especially for the purpose, is a model of convenience and adaptability. James O'Donnell, of the Jackson Citizen, is president of the new company.

It will be remembered that last spring Geo. T. Miller, an employe of the Flint & Pere Marquette road, left for Europe with a party of Isabella county Indians for the purpose of exhibiting in the old country the noble red man in his native glory. The venture seems to have turned out an eminent success and Mr. Miller has returned to Saginaw from Switzerland. He comes home after more red men.

The National hay fever association has a desire to purchase Round Island, in the straits of Mackinac. It is a location not to be sneezed at.

The prospect for winter apples in the Grand Traverse region is not very flattering. Some fruit growers think that apples will be as dear as flour before spring.

The jury in the great arson case, at Coldwater, wherein Chief Engineer Drake was charged with arson in connection with the armory fire many months ago retired at 10 o'clock and returned at 10:50 with a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Drake is now receiving congratulations of his many friends. A. B. Hemingway, who has figured prominently in the arson matter, pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting in the burning of the armory, and has been remanded to jail to await sentence. Tibbetts band serenaded ex-Chief Drake, in joy over his acquittal on the charge of arson, and is also playing through the streets. Speeches are being made and the citizens generally are rejoicing.

George Hathaway has been arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting in firing the oil house in June, 1881.

James S. Holden, of the Farwell Register, claims that Den. E. Alward, of the Clare Press, has damaged his character to the amount of $10,000, and therefore sues for libel in the Clare Co. court.

John McDonald, the man who went to Port Huron from the other side of the water and was married, and afterward confronted by a previous wife, deserted No. 1 again last week and went to Alpena with wife No. 2. The following morning wife No. 1 sent a telegraphic dispatch after them, and they will probably be arrested on arriving there.

The area of the state of Michigan is given by the census figures as 58,915 square miles.

The Union banking company is the name of a new organization at St. Joseph; capital, $50,000. Francis Jordan, president.

TheDetroit library has been enriched by the purchase of several thousand volumes from the Young Men's library, and also by the gift of several thousand other books, a marble bust of Gen. Cass and portraits of the former presidents of the Young Men's society, given by the latter to the public library on its decease.

Paul Jones, an inebriated Indian from Sarnia, fell from the steps of a saloon at Port Huron and broke his leg.

E. H. Thomson's barn near Flint, burned with its contents. Loss $1,000, with $600 insurance. Incendiarism is suspected.

The safe in Butters & Carey's store at Emmet, St. Clair county, was robbed last week, the thieves taking $100 and some papers. Three men supposed to have had a hand in the deed have been captured.

The steamers Saginaw and Flora had a collision at Forestville. The Saginaw struck the other craft on the starboard side, cutting her to the hull. The damage to the Saginaw was slight. The Flora departed for Detroit.

Walter Hollister and Frank Sellers hired a rig from George Rehim, a liveryman of Hillsdale, and upset the buggy, breaking it badly. When Rehim demanded pay for the damage Walter Hollister stabbed him three times in the left side, once in the back of the head and once in the arm. The wounds are painful but not fatal. Hollister escaped and has not yet been found.

D. P. Thompson of Portland was run over about 4 o'clock in the morning, by an east bound freight train and cut to pieces. He was a young married man and of sober habits. It is not known whether he had been murdered and placed upon the track, fell there of heart disease, suicided, or how it happened.

Peter Mahoney, aged 23 years, was drowned in Reed's lake near Grand Rapids by falling from a boat which he was rowing. A man and woman occupying the boat with him were upset and would have drowned but for assistance from others who were boating near them.

The Davis house at Lowell and four other buildings were burned recently. Nearly all the contents of the hotel were burned. The hotel was partly insured, but the other buildings are a total loss. The fire originated in the hotel kitchen.

Capt. Stover, of the schooner J. C. Woodruff was struck by a yard engine at the Grand Trunk yards at Fort Gratiot and both feet cut off. The shock to his system was too great to make it possible to save his life.

A fall of rock occurred at the Republic mine by which four miners were killed and one seriously injured. The names of the victims are as follows: John Connell, aged 45 and married, killed; Ron. Ericcson, aged 34, single, killed; Robert Roberts, aged 15, killed; Peter Dower, aged 16, killed; Thomas Hooper, aged 30 and married is badly injured and may die.

B. H. Sherwood, of Johnstown, Barry county, was attacked by foot pads as he was driving in Baltimore township, and robbed of his money and other valuables, and the robbers then stole his horse and carriage and sped away.

It is reported that grading on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway has been completed, and the laying of eight miles of track will establish direct communication between Anderson, Indiana and Benton Harbor, on Lake Michigan.

No Better State for Farmers than Michigan.

A correspondent of the Lansing Republican, who has traveled in Colorado, thus concludes:

"All is not gold that glitters." These are some of the bright sides shown today by the wide awake newspapers of the newest state. That it has dark sides there is no doubt, and one who supposes that he can dispose of his business, farm, city or village lot in good old Michigan, and with the proceeds go to Colorado and make investments and become suddenly wealthy will be sorely disappointed if he tries the experiment. There are very many poor men and women in Denver and Colorado to-day, and the struggle for bread and position is fully as severe as in Michigan. There are drawbacks there as elsewhere; there are deep snows in winter and long seasons of drouth in summer months, and there are thousands of acres of land beyond the reach of water, and wholly unfit for anything but the cultivation of sage-hens, and the bad temper of the unfortunate "tender-foot" who attempts to subdue them for agricultural purposes.

With all the boasted advantages of the great west the Michigan farmer who expects to be benefitted by pulling "up stakes," will in about nine out of every ten cases be sadly disappointed. There are no handsomer or more productive farms in the union than can be found in central or southern Michigan; while for apples, peaches, pears, plums, and all the smaller varieties of fruit, the peninsular state stands at the head. Where a man has capital to go into extensive wheat raising on the prairies of the far west, he can undoubtedly coin money; but the man who must content himself with an 80 or 160-acre farm can make a better living and enjoy more of the comforts of life in Michigan than in many of the famous Meccas to which the hardy settlers are now turning their footsteps. Lands in the northern counties and lower peninsula can still be bought at reasonable figures, and when placed under cultivation are found to equal in productiveness the celebrated farms of the southern tier of counties.

In our own county of Ingham are hundreds of cases where farmers have carved out a competence for themselves, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labors. A few years ago many of these valuable farming lands were considered worthless. To illustrate, a Lansing man seven years ago bought 40 acres of land in the township of Delhi for which he paid $4 per acre. The most of it was a tamarack swamp. He expended $800 for draining and clearing. For the past six years the profits on his hay crop have been nearly $15 per acre. On this same land he has grown 30 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of corn to the acre.

Not far from this 40 acres is a 600 acre farm, which five years ago was a tangled mass of tamarack roots and willows. A Lenawee county man bought it with the expectation of placing it under cultivation. He paid $2 per acre for 400 acres, and a somewhat higher price for the remainder. The settlers in that vicinity had grave doubts about the sanity of "Swamp" Abbott, as he was called. Miles of drains were cut, and the work of clearing commenced. Five years have rolled away. Two hundred acres are now seeded to tame grasses. Clover, timothy, red top, and Hungarian grow in great luxuriance, and within the next five years Ormond Abbott will have one of the most productive farms in Ingham county. These are but two instances where men have taken advantages of the splendid opportunities yet to be found in our own beloved Michigan.

Therefore, before being carried away by the wonderful stories told by paid correspondents of land and mining speculators, weigh well the advantages of your present surroundings, and "look before you leap."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

It was not generally known that when President Arthur left Washington after congress adjourned for New York his physicians were exceedingly anxious about the outcome of a kidney disease that they feared would take on a chronic form. Two eminent physicians in New York examined the chief magistrate soon after his arrival there and told him that absolute rest from toil was the only safe means of avoiding a dangerous illness. It is said the President then went to Alexandria Bay very much depressed by what had been said to him by the physicians, but resolved to profit by their advice. It was hoped by his friends that this change would do a great deal to make him himself again, and that the gloomy fears of his physicians would be dissipated on his return.

WHEELER DECLINES.

A gentleman from Malone says a letter was received there by William A. Wheeler, from the Republican state committee, inviting him to accept the nomination for congressman at large in New York. and he had replied that for reasons personal to himself which would be deemed satisfactory by any one he declined the honor.

CRIME.

FRANK'S MOTIVE.

In an interview Frank James said he had finally nerved himself up to surrender after much thought and consideration. He desired now to protect the state of Missouri from outlaws and criminals rather than be chieftain among them. It has been discovered that he was in Chicago a week before the surrender, where he consulted with confederates from Missouri about giving himself up. As might have been expected, large crowds of anxious people thronged the railway stations from the state capital to Kansas City. James was refused bonds and is now in jail at Independence, Mo., awaiting trial. He has the audacity to hope that he will be given his freedom. The feeling of the people in Missouri is not for lynching, but that justice shall take its course, it will not be surprising, however, if some crank gets up a petition for his release

A MIDNIGHT MURDER.

A daring murder and bank robbery occured at Waupaca, Wis., the other night. The victim was H. C. Mead, a wealthy banker, in business there 30 years. He was an eccentric bachelor of 60, who slept in the bank and boarded at the hotel. One morning he failed to appear at breakfast and dinner. A messenger sent to the bank found it locked. Going to the back window he discovered a wire screen cut, the window let down from the top, and Mead lying in a pool of blood on the floor. Investigation showed the head and face horribly mangled with shot, as if both barrels of a double-barreled shot gun had been discharged at him from short range. It is supposed that the assassins shot him from the window while he was sitting at a table writing. The safe had not been locked and the assassins carried off several thousand dollars in currency, gold and bonds. The exact amount is not known, nor is there any clue to the murderers. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mead was worth $100,000, and has many wealthy friends and relatives, who will do everything to hunt down his assassins. In the rear room was the sleeping apartment of the murdered man. Not five feet from where his bed stands is a window without bars and the sill is about five feet from the ground. In this room Mr. Mead has slept and almost lived for 25 years, having no wife or children. His peril was often mentioned to him, and his answer was that he never harmed any one in his life, and that if it was his money that was wanted it wouldn't be necessary to kill him.

NEWS NOTES.

FOUND GUILTY.

The coroner's jury investigating the causes of the responsibility for the late collision in the Harlem river tunnel, New York, by which three persons lost their lives, find W. D. C. Ramson, telegraph operator at the Ninety-sixth street station, guilty of culpable negligence in failing to signal the approaching New York and Harlem train. They also found George E. Rood, conductor of the New Haven and Hartfort train, guilty of gross and criminal negligence in conducting his train with an insufficient number of brakemen, without the necessary equipment for signal service, in accepting an unqualified person of immature and inadequate experience as substitute for the regular brakeman and in other respects. They consider Robert L. Robbins guilty of culpable negligence in assuming the duties of brakeman and not following the rules governing the running of trains. They find the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company guilty of gross and criminal negligence in failing to provide in the tunnel sufficient appliances for signaling trains, and failing to provide a sufficient number of employes to carry out such precaution as the rules require to be taken in such emergencies, and is therefore responsible for the deaths. The jury finds the railroad company guilty of negligence in failing to have a sufficient number of brakemen. The prisoners Ramson, Rood and Robbins were notified to appear and renew their bonds.

ANOTHER ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. B. Platt Carpenter, nominated at Saratoga by the same convention that chose Judge Folger for governor, has accepted the nomination.

A PROPOSED ELECTION CONTEST IN GEORGIA.

D. B. Henderson, secretary of the Republican central committee in Washington, has received a telegram from A. E. Buck, chairman of the Republican state committee of Georgia, saying in behalf of Gen. Gartrell that he will contest the election of Mr. Stephens upon several grounds, viz.: bribery of voters at the polls, open and notorious intimation, false counts by managers, failing to open precincts in several counties according to law, and voting of convicts under a guard, some of whom were minors. He says he will summon many witnesses, including Senator Brown, and asserts the charges made will be fully sustained.

A CRANK TAKEN IN.

A boy about 18 years old called at the New York police headquarters and asked for a permit, to carry a pistol. He was asked what he wanted to carry a pistol for, and replied: "To shoot President Arthur." He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court, when he seemed much excited. In answer to questions, he said his name was Wm. Martin; that he lived at No. 117 East Eighty-fourth street; that President Arthur used to live in the same house with his father eighteen years ago, when he was a roundsman. He said he had just come from the penitentiary, where he served a term for larceny, and that when he did not steal he blacked boots. He was committed for examination as to his mental condition.

FORD, THE FENIAN, CAUSES A COMMOTION.

The declaration of Patrick Ford, of the New York Irish World, that the Land League had ceased to exist, has caused a commotion in Land League circles. Dr. Wallace, President of the National League, said he admired Ford's frankness, but did not think his action would cause the disbandment of the league of which he (Wallace) is President. The action of the conference in Ireland would be awaited before any important steps were taken here.

YELLOW FEVER.

Reports from Matamoras and Brownville are more encouraging, but few cases proving fatal and no new ones breaking out. At Pensacola there were 14 new cases and two deaths on the 7th; total cases to that date, 1,175; deaths, 105. Half of the recent cases at Pensacola are among the colored population and complaints of destitution from these are very numerous and constantly increasing.

A TORNADO.

Union County, in the extreme northern boundary of Arkansas, was visited by a terrific rain and wind storm the other afternoon. Its course was parallel with the Ouachita River and of the average width of six miles, extending through the county. Trees, fences and outhouses were blown down for miles, and much cotton in the fields was blown down and destroyed. No lives were lost.

THEY ACCEPT.

Mayor Cleveland of Buffalo and Hon. David B. Hill, have accepted the nominations for governor and lieutenant-governor respectively of New York.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Pittsburg dispatch of Oct. 9th says: This morning Jacob Becker, a young man in the employ of J. Baily Farrell & Co., lead pipe works, met with a peculiar and horrible accident which resulted in death. He was standing on a scaffolding cleaning the rust off a shaft which was working 150 revolutions a minute, when by some means his right leg became entangled in a telephone wire, and losing his balance, he grasped the shaft. In an instant he was whirled around at fearful rapidity and the telephone wire wrapped around his limb was severed from the body when he fell through a hatchway to the ground. When picked up he was dead. His head was a shapeless mass and his leg was still hanging to the wire.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The election in Ohio resulted in a decisive democratic victory, the first estimates received after election ranging between ten and thirty-five thousand. The temperance issue is conceded to have produced this result, and the New York Staats Zeitung claims all the credit for the Germans. The Detroit Post and Tribune gives the following congressmen as having been elected: First District—John F. Follett, D.; Second District—Isaac M. Jordan, D.; Third—Emanuel Schultz, R.; Fourth—Benjamin Le Fevre, D.; Fifth—George E. Seney, D.; Sixth—William D. Hill, D.; Seventh—H. L. Morey, R.; Eighth—J. Warren Keifer, R.; Ninth—Jas. S. Robinson, R.; Tenth—Frank H. Hurd, D.; Eleventh—J. W. McCormick, R.; Twelfth—Lawrence T. Neal, D.; Thirteenth—Geo. L. Converse, D.; Fourteenth—Rollin A. Horr, R.; Fifteenth—R. R. Dawes, R.; Sixteenth—Beriah Wilkins, D.; Seventeenth—J. T. Updegraff, R.; Eighteenth—Wm. McKinley, R.; Nineteenth—Ezra B. Taylor, R.; Twentieth—A. S. McClure, R.; Twenty-first—M. A. Foran, D.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The West Virginia District has elected Goff, Republican, to Congress by from 300 to 500 majority. The same counties in 1880 gave Hancock, for President, 1,484 of a majority, a Republican gain of probably 2,000. The tariff was one of the principal issues, although both candidates were committed to a protective policy. The vacillation of the Democratic party on the tariff question weakened the Democratic candidate. The principal reason of the Republican victory was the popularity of Gen. Goff, who is a man of superior qualities for that position. The temperance question lightly entered into the campaign, but neither of the candidates was committed to it. The Democratic candidate was cut by the temperance men because of having taken an active part before the Legislature last winter in defeating the submission of a prohibition amendment to a vote of the people The Democrats have elected their Congressmen in the other three districts in the State by something less than their usual majorities.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

An important phase of the political situation in Egypt is the growing difference between ministers in regard to the future form of government. One party favors an autocratic system for some years and another advocates the retention and development of the system established under the first constitution.

ARABI WANTS THE ENGLISH TO TRY HIM.

Arabi Pasha demands a trial by Englishmen, saying he surrendered to them, and he would have escaped if he had known he was to be tried by Egyptians, from whom he expects no mercy. It is considered probable that in the trial of the rebel leaders the preliminary inquiries will be protracted. The preliminary examination was secret, but it was intended to make the public trial open to the populace. Arabi telegraphed to Alexandria for counsel to defend him, but the persons called upon declined to act fearing they would lose their clients. It looks as though Arabi will be easily convicted.

EGYPT TRANQUIL.

Riaz Pasha, Minister of the Interior, declares that complete tranquility prevails throughout Egypt, and public security is assured.

THE CLOSING OF THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

The closing of the land league fund creates a sensation in Dublin, many persons demanding an explanation as to how the money has been spent.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Since January 1 the Board of Freedmen have declared free 20,900 slaves in Cuba, in accordance with the Emancipation law.

THE PRIESTS MAY TAKE PART.

As a concession to the feeling of Catholic clergy throughout Ireland all bishops except Archbishop McCabe extended a general permission to priests of their diocesses to take part in the Mansion house evicted tenants aid movement and in a new labor league and industrial union founded by Parnell. Several minor church dignitaries have consequently become presidents of branches of the league and will in that capacity participate in the Dublin conference.

DISSATISFACTION WITH WOLSELEY.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among officers and men of other British regiments in Egypt at the singling out by Gen. Wolseley of the royal Irish for special mention in his dispatch September 13 to the war office, giving his report of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Withdraws From the Congregational Association--And in so Doing Defines His Theological Views at Length.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The autumn meeting of the New York and Brooklyn association of Congregational churches was opened this morning at the Park Congregational church, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. E. Roberts of Rochester avenue church officiated as moderator and the Rev. Mr. Stiles acted as temporary scribe.

The following is from the Brooklyn Eagle's report of the proceedings: The Rev. Mr. Beecher, who had been assigned to open discussion of the subject of "Spiritual Barbarism," made it the occasion for announcing his withdrawal from membership of the association. He delivered an elaborate expression of his beliefs respecting the doctrines of the Bible and Christianity. He assigned as a reason for withdrawing from the association that as a Christian gentleman he could not afford to lay on anybody the responsibility of his views. He could not afford especially to put the association in such a position that they were obliged to defend him. He could not make them responsible in anyway, and therefore he now, here, in the greatest love and sympathy, laid down his membership, and should go forth—not to be separated from them, but really to be near them. He should do anything for them. He never was in warmer personal sympathy with them than he now was, but he laid down the responsibility that they had borne. He took it off them and put it on himself. Mr. Beecher explained that he had made this exposition in order to meet the loose general representations or misrepresentations in respect to what he believed and taught. He held that the view that had been presented by pagan Greek barbarians was one of the most barbaric, that is, their infantile ignorant conception of the impassivity of God, a conception that perfection of character required that a being should not be susceptible to pain of any kind, to sorrow or to suffering. The divine heroism must stand in the power of God to suffer, and it was the very root and force of the atoning life and death of Jesus Christ. Right over on the other side was another element springing from a barbaric nation and not from an esthetic, namely, that God is clothed with human passions. Terms of that kind were not wanting in the Old Testament, but men had constructed their conception of God from the example of their animal inclinations and appetites, not from the example of their reason and their moral sense, and so we had a barbarous conception, and that was spiritual barbarism, the whole view of God which was laid down in the confession of faith of the Westminster school in relation to decrees and in relation to whole process and operation of divine grace. Mr. Beecher held that view of the character of God to stand over against the representation of God as made by the Lord Jesus Christ as a frightful Gorgon stood over against the head of an Apollo in the heathen mythology. He held it to be a monster in the place of a loving master and a master of love. He rejected it with an impetus that touched the very foundation of his soul. Then the doctrine of man's moral and physical inability to obey the laws of God he rejected. He also rejected the representations of future punishment which were gross and physical that were made from the sensuous Roman school. He believed in future punishment. He believed that wholesome and restraining influence of that doctrine had been very largely destroyed by substituting a slaughter house notion, a gross, carnal, corrupting and diabolical representation of hell and the sufferings of those who were subjected to them. The suffering would not be bodily, as he held, but mental according to the laws of moral sensibility and all the affections, not a machine of sulphur and fire, a deluge of devils and all manner of annoyance epitomized and represented in the art of Angelo's "Last Judgment," and represented more abominably and inexcusably by Cornelius and the German school. That was barbaric. He regarded also the whole doctrine of original sin as found in the fall of Adam as being barbaric, that is, a conception of men that were as yet ignorant, uneducated on this subject. It was not used a single time in the whole scope of instructions of all ages of the Old Testament. You could not find it in the Old Testament. You cannot look through all the teachings of the four gospels and find a single passage that except by wide inference and misconstruction can be applied to it; you can find it only in the Pauline writings. He accepted without any analysis the trinity. Any attempt to divide the functions was futile. He believed in a providence who overrules human life by and through natural laws. Christ was infinite within finite limits and in taking his place as a man he became subject to the laws of time, space and matter. He believed fully, enthusiastically, without a break or a single line of tremulous aberration in the divinity of Christ. Christ was God, manifest in the flesh.

The Home of Washington's Mother.

It will be borne in mind by most of the readers of the *Courier* that George Washington's mother resided in Fredericksburg during the Revolution. She had lived here for some years previously, and continued to do so until her death. Her old residence, situated in the westerly part of the town, is yet standing and occupied, and is in as good a state of preservation as the average dwellings of the town. It is a wooden building of two stories with one story wings projecting from either gable and dormer windows built into the roof. It stands at the corner of a square, flush with the sidewalk, with a porch projecting nearly to the curb. The entire building is about seventy-five feet long. The rear walls of the wings are curiously enough, constructed of brick, although the house is framed. The farm owned by the Washington at that time lies on the opposite side of the river, just below the town, or at the point where the First and Sixth corps, under Smith and Reynolds, crossed the river at the assault upon Fredericksburg in 1862. It is said—and every reader will remember hearing it during the days of his boyhood—that Washington was the only youth that ever succeeded in throwing a stone across the river skirting his father's farm. I have only to say, after looking over the ground, that George Washington or any other man could not throw a stone half way across the stream at any point at which it touches the Washington farm.

Common rumor, as handed down to the present day, represents the old lady as not being especially amiable, a little imprudent in the choice and use of beverages, and rather free with the rattan among her servants, sometimes following them out to the street in her frantic applications of the lash. On the occasion of her son's victorious return to Fredericksburg at the close of the war, and when everyone else was on the streets in gala dress to welcome him, her own heart was not sufficiently stirred to induce her to leave her room, until he entered the house, and sent a request that she should come to him. Eight years had passed since they had met, and her formal greeting was: "I am glad to see you, George. You have altered considerably." Historians write of this as a simple exhibition of praiseworthy firmness under which she concealed her real emotions. Among the old records on file in the clerk's office here is the last will and testament of the mother of the "Father of his Country." It is quite a remarkable instrument in several respects, and I have taken an exact copy, the length of which precludes its introduction into this letter.—*Fredericksburg (Va.) Letter to the Buffalo Courier.*

How to Live.

We have, to a great extent, the power of prolonging our lives. Living by rule, and obeying nature's simple laws, may seem very irksome at first, but doing so soon becomes a habit, and a blessed habit, and one that tends to happiness, to comfort and to length of days.

A great deal might be said about the benefits of regularity and in our modes and ways of living. As a proof of the beneficiality of regular living, the fact that old people who have once settled down in a kind of groove of life cannot be unsettled therefrom, even for a few days, without danger to health and life itself. They may have, perhaps, their regular time for getting up in the morning, certain methods of ablution, certain hours for taking these, certain times for rest, exercise and recreation and a hundred other things which, taken separately may seem but trifles, but in the aggregate make up their lives, and they know and feel that they must not be unsettled. The wheels of life will run long in grooves, but soon run over rough, irregular roads. Habits, whether good or bad, are easily formed when one is young, but when one gets up in years it is terribly difficult and oftimes dangerous to set them aside. Therefore, study, if you would live long, to be regular in your habits of life in every way, and let your regularity have a good tendency.

EMBARRASSING.—A young lady was enjoying a sleigh ride in company with two gentlemen. One of the gentlemen slyly inserted a hand in her muff and lovingly pressed hers. She blushed and withdrew it just as the gentleman on the other side slipped his hand into muff. She knew by the action of her adorers that the hand-pressures were frequent and loving within the silk lining of the muff, for first one face and then the other would bob forward to catch a look of the sweet face and eyes which, prompted, as they supposed, the tender pressure of the hand. The by-play lasted until the young lady quietly remarked; "If you gentlemen are through with my muff I will trouble you for it now, as my hands are getting cold." And the two gentlemen, who had been comfortably warm up to this time, suddenly felt an arctic chill creeping up their spinal columns, and the mercury of their feelings dropped to 180° below zero. The two gentlemen are strangers now.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	$1 01¾	@	1 02
Flour—	4 75	@	5 00
Corn—	68	@	68½
Oats—	39¾	@	40
Barley—per cental	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—⅌ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Peaches—⅌ bu	1 00		1 25
Pears—⅌ bu	1 50	@	2 50
Plums—⅌ bu	2 00	@	3 00
Grapes—⅌ lb	3½	@	9
Butter—⅌	20	@	27
Eggs	23	@	24
Potatoes—⅌ bu	38	@	45
Sweet Potatoes—⅌ bbl	2 25	@	3 50
Hay—	13 00	@	15 00
Straw—	7 00	@	9 00
Pork, mess—	24 00	@	24 50
Pork, family—	26 50	@	26 75
Beef, extra mess—	12 50	@	12 75
Wood, Beech and Maple			$7 00
Wood, Maple			8 00
Wood, Hickory			8 00
Coal, Egg			6 25
Coal, Stove			6 50
Coal, Chestnut			6 50

REST

Rest will be sweet in the evening, when the day's long labor is done—
Now, I must be up and doing, for my work is scarce begun!

Peace may be dear to the veteran, grown weary of war's alarms—
But now I am longing for battle, the clash and the clang of arms!

Death by and by will be welcome, if I have been faithful and true—
Now, there is life to be lived, and I have so much to do!

Once, in the early morning, when the dews were not yet dry,
In the misty summer morning, or ever the sun was high,

As I looked along the road whereby I must presently go,
And saw how great was the journey, how fiercely the noon would glow,

Life felt too heavy a burden, and I so weary and worn,
Weary before I had labored, and longing for night at morn.

Weary before I had labored; but labor has brought me rest,
And now I am only eager to do my work with the best.

What right have I to be weary, when my work is scarce begun?
What right have I to be weary, while aught remains to be done?

I shall be weary at even, and rest will the sweeter be:
And blessed will peace be to them that have won the victory!

But now is the time for battle—now I would strive with the best;
Now is the time for labor; hereafter remaineth a rest.

A WRONG WAY AND A RIGHT WAY.

Andrew's Bazaar.

"She ain't the same sort as your first wife, Henry," said Mrs. Perry, with an ominous closing of the upper lip over the lower one.

Mrs. Perry called herself a devout christian. All through the country she was held in estimation as one of the salt of the earth, comforting beside a sick bed, efficient in a neglected household, and welcome everywhere. And when Alice May came to the old homestead as her son's second wife, she naturally looked up with reverential affection to the venerable, white-capped old lady.

"Sweetheart!" the young husband had said, looking fondly into the eyes of his bride, as they stood under the blossoming boughs of the quince trees, on that soft May night when he first brought her home, "do you think you can be happy here?"

"Oh, Harry," the young wife had replied, "it is like a little paradise."

But Mrs. Henry Perry soon found out that Lilac farm was something more practical than her ideas of paradise.

"Don't know how to churn!" said Mrs. Perry senior, in amazement. "Why Alice, where were you brought up? Harry's first wife thought nothing of churning twenty pounds of butter of a morning, besides doing all the housework and getting breakfast for four hired men."

Alice colored to the very roots of her luxuriant, chestnut brown hair.

"I know nothing about the country, dear Mrs. Perry," she said, for she was too shy to use the tender term, "mother," unless by the special invitation, which had not yet been accorded. "I was educated, you know, at a boarding school; and after I graduated I taught school until I met Henry, and——"

"I dare say," said Mrs. Perry, dryly; "but if you are going to be a farmer's wife, it is high time you acquainted yourself with some of the duties pertaining to your position. My son's first wife, now, was a model."

Alice looked eagerly up.

"Please, Mrs. Perry," said she, "tell me what she used to do. Of course, I have had no experience, but——"

"Well," said Mrs. Perry, looking up to the top fringe of the curtains and touching the tips of her fingers reflectively together. "She had a faculty, Dorothy had. She was a famous cook. She baked fresh pies every day, for no one can be expected to like stale pies. Her hot breakfast buscuits were like flakes of snow, and we mostly had waffles for supper, with honey and fresh apple sauce. She always got up at four o'clock of a Monday morning to do the washing. Henry's shirts have never been the same since Dorothy was removed. And I wish you could have seen her ironings. The sewing circle met here once a month, and the teas Dorothy got up were the talk of the neighborhood. And there was a 'Sister of Industry meeting here once a fortnight, and the 'Singer's Symposium' every other Friday. She was a noble-hearted christian, Dorothy was! And then she did all the family sewing. She couldn't reconcile it to her own conscience and her husband's income, she said, "to hire such work done.'"

And Alice, who had committed the enormity of having a dress made by a dress-maker, colored scarlet and hung her head.

"Then, at butchering time," proceeded the relentless Mrs. Perry, senior, "Dorothy always made the tripe and sausage meat and corned the ham herself—and she cleaned house four times a year. She was a master hand at quilting, and she always made her own bonnets. A woman who can save so much for her husband in that way. As for the butter and cheese, I think if she hadn't died so suddenly, poor thing, that she could have beat any record in the country."

Alice sighed deeply. How could she, a slender, inexperienced girl of twenty, hope to cope with these marvellous attainments?

"Henry never told me all this," said she.

"I suppose he has thought of it many a time," said Mrs. Perry, senior. "But perhaps he didn't like to allude to it while you was playing on your melodeon and reading your books. Dorothy never got any time to read."

"But if you will teach me," pleaded Alice, "I will do the best to learn."

She locked the melodeon, put away the books and portfolio, and her basket of fancy needlework and set herself resolutely to work to fill the place of the departed Dorothy.

"Why, what a little housewife you are," said Henry, laughing when she showed him the tray of golden butter she had churned, and succeeded in burning her fingers at the ironing fire, and reducing her pretty complexion to scarlet, in cooking buckwheat cakes for breakfast.

"I want to be one," said Alice wistfully.

She cut up squares of bright colored calico into patch work, she stuided the cookery book until her head ached, she caught a heavy cold working over butter in the dairy house, and sprained her wrist washing clothes, which, after all looked dim and dirty. She rose early and went to bed late; she counted eggs, mixed up whitewash made herself sick chopping up sausage meat, and strained her back lifting a kettle of pickles off the fire, and still she strove resolutely on.

"I should like to do just what Dorothy did," she said to herself. I do not think Henry is quite pleased when I am so busy in the kitchen of an evening that I cannot spare time to come in and hear hin read the "Waverly Novels' aloud. And my feet ached so this morning with the cream skimming that I couldn't walk with him to the haying ground. But I am doing my duty, and that ought to be reward enough."

That same afternoon, however, poor Alice was forced to flee to her own room with sick headache, and seek the refuge of her pillow. There Mrs. John Bonney, a cheerful little neighbor found her.

"Sick, are you?" asked Mrs. Bonney.

"I'm not very well," acknowledged Alice.

"Ah," said Mrs. Bonney, "I thought so!"

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Alice.

"Why, you've been killing yourself by inches!" said Mrs. Bonney, as fast as you could. I've seen it all. I am not your next door neighbor for nothing!"

"I am trying to do my duty," said Alice, with fast filling eyes. "I am trying to be like my husbands first wife."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Mrs. Bonney. "Like Dorothy Parker, indeed. Why, she was nothing on earth but a household drudge, and she drudged herself to death, without any one being particularly sorry for her. She never visited, she never read, and she never kept up with the progress of life's march around her. Any machine could have filled her place."

"Mrs. Bonney, you ought not to talk so," said Mrs. Perry uneasily.

"Its the truth," said Mrs. Bonney. "However, do as you please. It's a privilege which people generally claim I have observed; kill yourself if you like. Perhaps the third Mrs. Perry will be a little more sensible."

So Mrs. Bonney put the bouquet of tea rosebuds which she had brought into water, and tripped laughingly home. While Alice, clasping her hands over her throbbing temples, tried to ask herself which was right—herself or Mrs. Bonney—and in which direction the path of duty really and actually lay.

And it was at this critical moment that she heard the nasal, monotonous voice of her mother-in-law down stairs, talking to her husband, and uttering the sentence which opens our sketch.

"She ain't the same sort as your first wife, Henry," said Mrs. Perry, senior. "And she never will be, let her try as she will; she hasn't got the faculty, you see."

She lay there quite still and quiet, with closed eyes. She never opened them when Henry Perry himself tiptoed into the room, and believing her asleep, tip-toed out again, muttering to himself:

"Poor little daisy, she is entirely done up!"

The next morning, however, Alice rose and dressed herself with care.

"Bless me!" said Mrs. Perry, senior. "Where are you going Alice?"

"To the village," answered Alice.

"What for?' cross-questioned the elder matron.

"To engage a dress-maker and seamstress first," said Mrs. Perry, junior. "and get a strong girl to do housework' next,"

"A————!" screamed the old lady. "Dorothy never————"

"No," said Alice. "I know she never kept a servant. But Dorothy cleaned, and churned and sewed herself out of the world. I've no notion of settling my own career in that sort of a way. I find that I can't do the work of this farm myself without breaking down my health and shutting myself out of the world of books and science. I do not think my husband desires such a sacrafice————"

"Of course I don't," said Henry, promptly. "The house has been lonesome as a convent since you buried yourself in the kitchen and dairy. I married you for a companion, not a drudge. Have a half-a-dozen servants if you like, Alice, only let us have books, and music and pleasant woodland walks again."

"Thank you dearest," said Alice, as she kissed his forehead.

Mrs. Perry, senior, rolled up her eyes, clasped her hands, and declared sotto voice, "she didn't know what this world was coming too."

Mrs. Bonney was feeding chickens at her own door when Alice returned from her walk to the village.

"Are you better?" asked the young red republican, smiling cordially.

"Thanks," Alice answered, "I am much better. I have just engaged a sewing woman and a stout Swedish girl to do housework at the farm. I am no longer ambitious to do as Dorothy did."

And Mrs. Bonney waved her sunbonnet in the air, and exclaimed:

"Bravo! There'll be no third Mrs. Perry, after all."

And her words were prophetic.

What Constitutes a Fajthful Employe.

An exchange says: Every faithful employe should constitute himself the guardian of his employer's property. The man who will either willfully waste what is intrusted to his care, or encourage such waste in others, is unworthy of confidence, and should he ever become the head of a business, will deserve to be treated in the same way.

There is a vast deal of truth in the above, and yet how many workmen there are who willfully squander not only the property of their employers, but, what is equally valuable, the time which the latter pays for.

Workmen do not seem to know that the prosperity of a manufacturing concern often times depends upon the observation of the closest economy. The enlargement of the wage fund depends on this economy, and any fair-minded employer would rather expend in wages the amount saved by economical observances than have the amount wasted. The little wasted here and there that seems so trivial to the workman when scattered through a great number of hands amounts in the total to a large sum. When a workman sees the first evidence of a machine getting out of order, by drawing the attention of the proper parties he may save an extensive bill of repairs, and also a considerable loss consequent upon the idleness of the machine while undergoing repairs. The careless workman says: "It is none of my business whether the machine gets out of repair or not," and so he lets it run on until it is entirely disabled. A workman observes a quantity of material carelessly left where it will deteriorate or be spoiled. Instead of taking care of it, or notifying the manager or superintendent, he allows it to remain and be destroyed or injured, consoling himself with the thought that "it is none of his loss anyway." Perhaps he observes a brother workman willfully wasting or injuring the material upon which the latter is working. Duty would tell him to inform the foreman of such a dereliction on the part of his fellow laborer, but he does not, for lack of interest in his employer's welfare. He may see where a saving could be made in the manipulation of the material upon which he is working, yet for lack of interest, he refrains from making any suggestions leading to the discovery of that fact. Not infrequently the workman refrains from protecting his employer's rights and property because by so doing it will entail additional labor or care upon himself, or impose a responsibiliy which he does not wish to assume. Some seem to think that there is no obligation incurred by them when engaging themselves to work execpt such as is included in the rule of "doing the least work for the most pay." Such men shuffle through their labors, slighting the work here, wasting material there, squandering all the time they can, and thinking of no one's interest save their own. This class of workmen are the first to be dismissed when hard times come. When wages fall theirs are the first to be lowered. If the force of the shop, by reason of slack trade, has to be curtailed, they are the ones selected to leave. Self-interest teaches the manufacturer to give the best places and the largest remuneration to his most faithful workmen. This is not only natural, but right and commendable. The employe who thinks most of doing his work well and of subserving his employer's interests, and less of combinations and strikes, will succeed the best and rise the highest and the most rapidly in the scale of prosperity.

Starting a Church Edifice.

In a city renowned for its crowded churches on Sundays, there was one called by way of eminence, the Brick Church. It was the first church built of brick in the city. Its congregation had increased so that the church could not well accommodate the crowd. It was old-fashioned and behind the times.

At length it was resolved to build a new church. Meeting after meeting was held, but the prospects of a new church grew more and more discouraging, until the most hopeful became disheartened and were ready to give it up.

One morning after a discouraging meeting had been held, the pastor's door-bell rang very early. On opening the door the servant found a small boy, who enquired for Dr. S—.

The servant told him that he had not come down, and demanded to know what was wanted.

"I want to see Dr. S—," answered the small urchin.

Presently Dr. S—came to the door, and found a boy, with a wheel-barrow three times as large as himself, holding two bricks, which he said—"he had brought to build the new church with!" The doctor put on his hat and walked out into the street, saying to every man he met,—

"The church will be built; the first load of bricks is on the ground."

And it was built—a large church a convenient church, a beautiful church. Who shall despise the day of small things.

A lady who had a quarrel with her baldheaded lover said, in dismissing him. "What is delightful about you, my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending you back any locks of your hair." His reply was, "Had you given me one, you would not have known whose lock you were sending.

A lady performed in the presence of Dr. Johnson a sonata on the pianoforte, and after it was ended asked the learned doctors opinion of it. "Madam," said he, "of all noises I think music is the least disagreeable."

FORTY.

With many a careless joyous bound,
With many a weary, tread-mill round,
O'er smooth spread surf or dangerous ground;
By many a limpid stream, and mild,
By many a mountain torrent wild,
I, from a simple, trusting child,
Have wandered on to forty.

From feet that skipped to sober tread—
From mind with foolish fancies tread,
To sounder judgment, wiser head:
The change to work from thoughtless play;
The change from graver thoughts to gay
Which came to me along the way
I strode while reaching forty.

Through visions which had real seemed,—
Through visions wilder than I dreamed;
Through shadows where the silver gleamed,
Through sunny places half o'ercast,
But eerie ships which flitted fast,—
For brightness cannot always last.
And youth must merge in forty.

Now let me count my treasures o'er.
What have I won or lost? For more
Have lost than gained. Such boundless store
Of faith and hope I boasted, when
I wandered from a lad of ten
To where my vision broadened. *Then*
My faith exceeded forty.

Somewhat have learned, and much unlearned;
Some good received, much more have spurned;
And much that might have been discerned
I left unheeded, wandered by
With careless or averted eye;
Forgetting that the moments fly
So fast from youth to forty.

I've reached the summit of the race,
And would move on with slower pace·
But forty has no breathing place;
So shift and turn me as I will,
The years will turn and jostle still,
And may I hasten down the hill
To score another forty.

I view the path I've wandered on,
Where forty years have come and gone
And much of faith and hope lies strewn,
And pray they may prove finest gold,
The remnant of the faith I hold,
And shred of hope I still infold,
And last another forty.

—*Springfield Republican.*

THE WEDDING CLOUD.

Bessie Burton swept and dusted her tiny parlor, brightened the fire and made it even more cheerful than usual—and Bessie was always tidy, for this was the anniversary of Bessie's wedding-day, and she meant to make it a holiday.

Just one short, happy year she had kept house for John Burton—big broad-shouldered, good-natured John, whose sunny blue eyes had never yet turned an angry look to Bessie's fair face, whose sweet mouth (yes, John had a splendid, tawny mustache and he never used tobacco) had never given her one cross word yet.

A busy, helpful little bee had Bess herself been, for nobody's heart was brighter, nobody's table was neater, nobody's little wife was more cheery than John Burton's, and neither of them had ever repented the day when they were made one.

Mrs. Bess had a little secret from John, though, to-day.

After her work was done up, and the table set ready for the dinner which was already hissing and bubbling on the stove, she paid a visit to the little bedroom off the parlor, where she always put her company to sleep, and where John hardly ever went.

And there spread out upon the snowy bed was Mrs. Bessie's great gift to John—a gorgeous dressing gown of maroon-colored cashmere, faced with a darker shade of maroon velvet, and lined with the skirts of Bessie's wedding blue silk dress.

It was all done now except the last buttonhole.

Bessie had made it herself, because the materials had cost about six dollars, and she didn't think she could afford two or three dollars more for the making.

She was delighted with her success, for it was quite an undertaking for a new hand.

She finished the buttonhole, fastened the cord and tassels securely, and then laid it back upon the bed, and looked at it with an admiring gaze.

"I'm glad it looks so nice," thought she, her bright eyes sparkling with pleasure.

"It's all ready now to give him when he comes home at noon."

"I wonder what he'll give me. Something, of course, but he can't afford so costly a present as this.

"I couldn't either, if I hadn't made it myself, and took my dear old wedding-dress for lining, and saved every penny I could from the housekeeping money.

"I meant to take the sovereign and go this very night to Patti's concert, but when I found I couldn't spare any more I was bound to make John a wrapper, anyhow. Now I must hurry up my dinner before the old darling comes.

"I'll not say a word till he does. I'll make him believe I haven't remembered what day it is until he speaks of it, and then I'll surprise him."

The bedroom door was carefully shut, and the little tripping feet went out to the kitchen, and made light, hasty steps from pantry to cellar and back again, until the cosy little dinner, with some of John's favorite dishes was all ready.

She put the last shining spoon upon the table as the click of the gate-latch told her that John was coming, even before his quick, firm tread came round to the side door."

She met him with her rosy mouth lifted, and as John gave her a hasty kiss, he cried:

"Halloa, Bess, dinner smells good! I'm as hungry as a hunter."

He threw off his coat and began to wash at the little stand in the sitting room, which was also their bedroom, as the house was small, while Bessie went into the kitchen to dish up the warm dishes waiting upon the hearth.

There was a pretty little pout on Bessie's red mouth, and she thought, 'I think he might have said something more than that! I wonder if he has forgotten what day it is? Oh, surely, he hasn't, maybe he is only tired and hungry; after he has had his dinner he will say something. I won't till he does."

So they sat down, and Bessie poured out John's coffee, under the genial influence of which he was soon quite livey, and chatted in good spirits.

But not a syllable did he drop about the day, and, as he grew merry, Bessie's pretty face grew sober.

When dinner was over, he lingered a little, and Bessie, seeing she was not going to have the chance she wanted, was silent, and gave only the briefest answers to what he said.

At last John noticed it, and spoke somewhat shortly himself.

"Bess, what's the matter?" he asked, "you seem out of temper about something. What is it?"

"There's nothing the matter with me!" answered Mrs. Bessie, tartly.

"Then what in the world makes you look sour?" persisted John.

"I suppose I've a right to look as I please!" snapped Bessie, angry and disappointed beyond measure at being now convinced that John had utterly forgotten the day.

"Oh, of course. Only I don't know as you need to be so snapping about it," retorted John.

"It's nobody's business but my own, anyhow," unwisely said Bessie, with sparkling eyes and red cheeks.

"To be sure; only if I'd known I was going to be served with vinegar and gooseberries I believe I'd have dined in town, instead of hurrying home in spite of business.

"I think you're a perfect brute?" sobbed Bessie, bursting into tears.

"Am I? Oh, well then, I'll take myself off, and not come back till you get in a better humor."

And away went John, banging the door after him, while Bessie, allowing her dishes to stand unwashed and the fire to die out, flung herself on the sofa, and cried bitterly for half-an-hour.

But the house must be kept clean if the sky falls, or people cry their eyes out.

After a while Bessie got up, brightened the fire, washed the dishes, tidied the house, and dressed herself for the afternoon, as she always did.

Then she sat sadly down, alone in her little parlor, and sighed as she sewed to think the day she had meant to make so happy should have turned out so badly.

"How could I call my noble John a brute?" she murmured, scolding herself bitterly. "To think we never had any cross words before, and to begin to-day of all days in the world—it was too bad. To be sure I do wish he had remembered; but then men don't think of these things as women, but then I know John does love me.

"Why couldn't I, instead of scolding, just have said—'John, dear, don't you know that this is our wedding-day?' and then I know he would have said something nice, the dear, old fellow, and then I'd have brought out the wrapper, and we would have been happy. My fault, too, for being such a baby. Oh, I'm so sorry, I'm so sorry! Well, I can try to make up for it. I'll be as pleasant as I can when he comes home, and I'll give him my present and say I'm sorry."

Having come to this wise conclusion, Mrs. Bess flew around and had supper ready in a short time.

And when John came home just at sunset, the first sight which met his eyes, was Bessie's quiet, sober little face, watching for him at the front window.

But she smiled as she saw him, and when he opened the door a very sweet Bessie was standing there to meet him.

"Hallo Bess!" (this was careless John's usual greeting), says he, taking her into his arms. "All right now, is it?"

"Yes, John. Do forgive me for being so cross."

"No, no," says John; "we won't talk about forgiving, I suspect I was as cross as you were. We'll just not be cross any more. But say, Bess, what was the row?"

"Nothing, John, only—you forgot what day it was to-day.

"Oh, was that it? Why, no, I didn't. I had a nice little surprise for you, but I meant to keep all mum till this evening, and then come out in grand style. Look here—here's our wedding treat," and John pulled from his pocket a couple of tickets for the Patti concert, and held them out to her.

"Oh, John!" cried Bessie. "The grand concert! How nice of you. I wanted to go so bad, but I thought we couldn't afford it."

"We will this once. And look here, pet; here's what I brought you to wear."

He drew forth a tiny case, and opening it displayed a lovely, twinkling pair of ear-drops, just what Bessie's soul was longing to have hanging in her pretty ears.

"Oh, oh, John!" taking two "ohs!" to express her delight this time. "And I thought you had forgotten all about it!"

Then she thanked him in a very emphatic squeeze and a shower of kisses, and then she said:

"Well, I guess I'll not get the only present either. Come, see what I have made for you."

She marched him to the little room where the gorgeous wrapper was spread out upon the white bed, and presented it in grand style.

It was a perfect fit when tried on, and it was a perfect surprise besides, and if "all's well that ends well," the wedding day was a happy one at last, in spite of the tiny cloud which overshadowed its morning.

But then if careless John had given Bessie just one word of remembrance early there need have been no cloud at all.

See the moral of that, John?

"Just taste that tea," said Old Hyson to his better half, at the supper table the other evening. "Well, there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with it. I can't taste anything." "Neither can I, and that's what I'm growling at."

THE FARM

Weeds Along the Road Sides.

Some farmers appear to forget that their land extends to the middle of the roadway, and that they have rights and duties in connection with the road sides. At this season it is common to find by the way side the largest weeds in the neighborhood. They have had it all their own way and this has been to ripen a large crop of seeds. Such neglect of the road side is a great mistake, as it not only gives a neglected appearance to the street, but is a means of propagating weeds that do much damage to the crops in the adjoining fields. It does not matter how clean the cultivated crop may be kept, if weeds are left to grow just over the fence. It is too late now to do more than collect and burn these, but in doing this, the seeds should all be killed, to make the work of subduing these pests less burdensome in the future, besides adding to the attractiveness of the street.

Good Water for the Stock.

Pure water and abundance of it is one of the essentials of every good farm. This water should be at or near the barn or barns. During the summer months when the farm stock is in the pastures with green fodder, the water supply does not seem to be of so great importance. A good stream may be all that is necessary, even if it is situated a half mile from the farm building, but in winter a supply close at hand is of great value. Barn-yard wells are convenient but are seldom receptacles of pure water. The water too frequently would serve a better purpose if used as a fertilizer upon the land than given to the animals. Far superior to the well water is that of some spring which is brought to various places in and around the farm buildings from a neighboring hillside. There are very many places where pipes can be laid and the very best of water brought in to supply the wants of the stock. There is a great loss sustained by farmers in giving, or allowing their stock to seek and drink water that is at the point of freezing. It not only chills the system, but requires a large amount of food to bring it to blood heat. Spring water though cool is not ice cold. Before the winter sets in, and the stock are all in their quarters, every one should see that his water supply is what it should be for the comfort and health of his animals, and the profit which comes with such thoughtfulness.

Leaves for Bedding.

In the scarcity of rye straw, and the absence of saw-dust, and other material for bedding cattle, we have been forced to use forest leaves to keep the horse and cow in cleanly condition, and on the whole are much pleased with them. The gathering was from the road side, and along the walls, where brush and leaves have accumulated for years. A few basketfuls were put under the animals every morning and kept there until they were well saturated with the urine, and then thrown out into the manure heap. With a plenty of this material, kept dry under a shed and used abundantly there is very little loss of liquid manure. As an absorbent, it is much more effective than we expected to find it. Leaves have a high reputation as a material for the hot-bed and the compost heap, and are worth the labor of gathering, in most cases for their fertilizing properties. Cords of them are going to decay in the sight of almost every rural home, and it is the rare exception that they are utilized. Meanwhile the fields and garden are famished for want of manure, or supplied with concentrated fertilizers at forty dollars a ton.

Notes on Corn and Fodder Corn.

Corn, over a large part of the country, is late in ripening, and though we should take no risk of its being touched by frost before cutting up, yet many will take it. Simply cutting, however, before the frost will save the fodder, even though it be cut after sun down of the night of a heavy frost. The full moon in September ought to see the corn all cut and stooked, over a large part of the country.

HUSKING.—There is no farm work in the doing of which there is so much difference in men as in this. One man will husk two bushels while another is husking one. Employ good huskers, and pay them by the bushel, if possible. See personally that the bundles of stalks are well bound and stooked, if they are to be left in the field.

Seed corn should be saved while husking, if not before. Take one perfect ear from stalks bearing two or more, throwing it to one side with the husk attached. A perfect ear has all rows perfect, a small butt end, the cob well tipped out with grain and covered with husks, the kernel uniform and well ripened.

CORN CRIBS.—It is best, of course, to have rat-proof cribs, but "rail pen" cribs are just as good for the corn, if well covered with boards or a straw roof Chickens and turkeys will steal a little, and rats and squirrels have a fine chance at it, but what the poultry take is not lost, and the vermin can be kept down by cats and terriers.

The price of corn is likely to rule high, and it is certainly worth while to prevent all loss of this valuable food by unusual care.

FODDER CORN.—Though ensiloing may take place at any time before frost, the successful curing of corn fodder can only be done after the nights are cool, if not cold. It should stand until about the time of the first frosts before cutting, and, after partly curing, should be put in bundles and large stooks, to remain until the ground freezes.

"Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," was the reply, "my lawyer took my last cent."

THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

$1.50 per annum; $1.60 if not paid at the end of three months. 75 cents for six months. 40 cents for three months. 5 cents a copy.

CHILDHOOD AND MANHOOD.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED BY REV. GEO H. GRANNIS AT THE OPERA HOUSE SUNDAY OCT. 1ST, 1882.

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things."—1 Cor. 13 : 11.

We stand as a church, at the close of a significant, interesting and eventful year. Twelve months ago all was new, unformed and problematical. We have been so engaged, so whirled along on the current of events that we have hardly been able to inquire how it fared with us, and into what form and size the nebulous mass was cooling.

A favorable opportunity offers itself, on this anniversary Sabbath to review our brief history, to note the results of our endeavors, and to compare the actual fruit of the Organization with the expectations we cherished at the outset.

My first visit to Ypsilanti was in the middle of last July. Mr. Warren, Superintendent of Home Missions, soon after wrote me: "You have plenty of good hard work before you, but it is work which I doubt not will give a new impulse to the cause of Christ in Ypsilanti, and set many christians upon a way of more earnest living and working."

Prof. Estabrook wrote, "I am confident that the interests of religion would be greatly advanced by the organization of a Congregational church in Ypsilanti."

I expressed from this pulpit my own grounds of confidence: First, God has already blessed the beginnings of the undertaking. Second, There is a demand for a new Church. Third, There is material for it. Fourth, There are Christian men and women who feel the need, and who when God calls them to a difficult undertaking are not the ones to shrink from the call."

The same convictions filled the hearts of those who identified themselves with the movement, many of whom at great personal sacrifice, heroically entered what seemed to them an open door of increased usefulness.

The impelling motives may perhaps be summed up for most of us in two phrases, a strong conviction that circumstances demanded a new church organization, a hope more or less charged with faith that it could be organized.

The thought of opposition, or irritation of spirit never entered my mind. That the enterprise would be acceptable to all I had every reason to believe, before coming here and for weeks afterward. The strife of tongues which some how developed about the time of the organization, was painful to me, and seemed for a time more than I could bear. With extreme satisfaction I see at the end of the first year, the same peace and fellowship, in the sisterhood of churches, which rested like a benison upon them, when I first set foot on the Cross street bridge.

The interesting events attending the organization of the Church are too recent to need freshening in your memories. The preliminary services held here, the extreme kindness of musicians, whose liberal assistance to a new enterprise provided us with first class music, and of whom I can not think without warmest gratitude, the bouquets placed on the platform by sympathetic hands; the audiences composed like the convention in the French Revolution which Carlyle described as made up of "people who had come to do they knew not what,— and people who had come to see it done."

These things you no doubt remember vividly. You recall how unlike an organization the movement was, how it had neither hands nor feet nor digestive organs. How it seemed to some a rope of sand blown together by temporary gusts and destined to be scattered again; how the interest grew and deepened like the tide fluctuating on the beach, yet rising gradually; how a council was called which advised us to test our own strength financially and numerically; how sharp opposition proved to be a large pair of shears, which cut off the young Church from its stays. How a second council was called which declared unanimously in favor of organization and placed hands of blessing on the head of the infant Church.

These scenes are interesting to recall, but they do not especially concern us at present. The tide of affairs has swept us on a year's distance from all that. Whether organized in wisdom or in unwisdom, in storm or in calm, we are now a Church, with an established place in the community, a clearly defined responsibility, a definite field to cultivate, and a history of twelve months duration.

First, The organization of a Church of sixty members is an uncommon fact in Church history. The usual strength of the churches formed, as you will see by a look at the list given in church records is from five to twenty members. Churches are usually born like human beings, much in need of nursing. Of the two hundred and fifty churches of our order in Michigan, all but six (If I am not mistaken) were assisted for a time by the Home Missionary Society. Those familiar with the beginning of churches are naturally surprised at our starting, self supporting and independent from the first.

Second, It was a belief and hope of us all that many would enter the new organization who had not interested themselves before in church matters. I have not figures to show how far these hopes have been realized. I called to mind the other day fourteen families who worship regularly with us, but who belonged formerly to the churchless classes. Many have doubtless from time to time been with us unknown and unnoted. Nine different families have united with the Church and are working congenially with us, whose Sabbaths were before spent at home. The majority of our membership, though church members before the organization of this Church, were standing at the vineyard gate idle, their talents hidden in the napkin. I suppose that more than fifty persons have been brought by this organization into active participation in church work, who were not lifting a finger for the advancement of the gospel, and whose capacity for efficient service for the Master has come to be taken for granted among us. Modifications for good have been wrought in character, illumination has come to homes languishing for want of congenial church relations; Christian fruits have appeard on vines apparantly dead, new life has been infused into cold and relapsed faith. Our Sunday School with an average attendance of about one hundred, has moved along under the management of a faithful corps of officers and teachers. The regularity with which its various parts have performed their functions is due in a good measure to the regularity and efficiency of the Superintendent.

The hope that the new movement would kindle a general religious interest and bring many into the Kingdom of God was not realized. The Spirit dwells not amid clashing opinions but descends upon the scene of united prayer. Yet tokens of Divine favor have not been wanting in our midst. Fourteen have united with us on profession of their faith, and twenty-three by letter. All of those who have begun the Christian life during the year, so far as I know are doing credit to their profession. There is I am sorry to say a dearth of conversions among the churches. In the Jackson Conference to which we belong the largest number of accessions on profession to any one church was six, the average for all the churches was two. God forbid that I should make a comparison boastingly. It fills me with sorrow to record that only thirty one persons have joined the church in the Jackson conference during the year, on profession of their faith, but should not the fact that fourteen of the thirty-one united with this church legitimately encourage us in the work?

Fourth, A glance at the financial condition of the Church will show that no grass has grown under the feet of its members. The weekly offering system produced by its pledge between $1.000 and 1.100 for current expenses. By a series of enjoyable and successful socials and by other activities the Ladies Aid Society has raised about $250. The winter work of the Young Peoples' Society realized some $70. The concert given by the Jubilee Singers, under the auspices of the Congregational Society, netted $75., and by the renting of a booth at the Fair ground $86.00 was cleared, a success due to the untiring efforts of a few who devoted their time exclusively to it and whose ability and self sacrifice deserve the warmest praise. The weekly collections of the Sunday School have amounted to about $100. The amount raised and expended for current expenses including a new organ, and supplies for the Sunday School may be placed 1,600. And about $500 of this has been gathered by the activity of the hive as bees gather the winter stores. It has never been my lot to meet with a church in which so large a proportion of the membership were actively and happily engaged in Church work. I take pleasure here in a cordial acknowledgement of liberal aid from generous friends who do not belong to us, except by the bond of Christian regard and appreciation.

If the record just given stood alone I am sure it would be no discreditable record for the first year. But a large and more momentous task soon overshaded the current expense problem. A church home was a necessity. The community must see our enthusiasm solidified into brick and mortar to be quite convinced. A lot was bought and paid for; A plan and specification for a brick church to seat 375 people, and to cost between six and seven thousand dollars, were drafted; the contract was given and it is now in process of building. The total subscriptions for the church building fund including the lot, are now about $4000. Adding to this $1600 raised for current expenses a total of 5,600 result as the fruit of the year's work financially. If anybody expected a year ago that the Church would raise as much money within a twelth month, I can only say that they did not whisper their expectations in my ear.

We come now to the message of the text. "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man I put away childish things." It is expecting a good deal of a church that its childhood shall be completed in one short year, but I do not hesitate to summon you here at the opening of the second year, to all the responsibilities and duties of a fully matured church. Some churches live in a state of prolonged childhood. They never get out of their swaddling clothes. Most new organizations require for a few years the nursing of the Home Missionary Society, and the solicitude of the stronger sister churches. But circumstances may be such as to hasten development and make short the period of dependance for a church.

We find ourselves unchampioned and unnursed except by the elements which have been at times tempestious. As the pressure of responsibility has been known to stimulate into sudden development some only son of a needy family so I think, we may fairly say circumstances are such as to necessitate shortening the period of childhood and passing at once to manhood. Many of the traits of a well matured church you already show. The childishness of dissention among yourselves which mars the music of some otherwise noble churches you have escaped entirely. The childish trait of walking with helping hands only, you dscountenanced by leaping at a bound to self support. But I may indicate some points in which this Church may advance into more maturity and pass at a step beyond the traits of childhood.

First, The cultivation of a healthy denominational spirit. Many of you find yourselves in the midst of a denomination of whose history you are ignorant, whose methods are new to you, of whose position among the various church organizations you are not clearly informed. I suggest that you make it your duty to inform yourselves in regard to the denomination you now belong to. Read the manuals which have been distributed. Take papers which contain information of the work of our order Be sure that you know and are able to state clearly the principles of Congregationalism and study its excellencies. We have an illustrious pedigree. If I was able to sympathize at all with pride of ancestry I should be proud of the coat of arms of the Church family to which I belong. Among the forces which moulded New England for two Centuries and a half none was so powerful and persuasive as the Congregational Church. The Congregational Churches are so near together in New England, that the sextons can almost talk from one belfry to another. In benevolences it has always been the banner church, its contributions being larger in proportion to its membership than those of any other denomination. Its history is studded with names which the church and the country venerate and love: Edwards, Hopkins, Bellamy, Emmons, Dwight. I do not say this boastingly nor with any tolerance of sectarianism. There is no more sectarian blood in my veins than there was a year ago. But I would remind you that we are not an isolated and unclassified church, whose existence requires explanation if not apology. I would urge you to look unto a rock whence ye are hewn and recognize your honorable parentage and catch the spirit of the live, fruitful and progressive denomination to which you belong.

Second, Regularity and faithfulness in the Church Services. There are no surer signs of infancy in a church than a disposition on the part of its members to be irregular at its services. The old and established churches are as loyal to their regular service as though they were a part of the solar system. We have had much to neutralize our endeavors to gain this grace of regularity. We have been cut in two in the midst in our services. We have had to be roamers in order to get to our own regular meetings and after roaming from the Opera House to Union Hall and from Union Hall to New Jerusalem Chapel we can not wonder that some have roamed farther. Especially do I need to emphasize the importance of regularity at the evening service. What can discourage a pastor more than to meet on his way to church a part of his own congregation headed toward some other church. If I wanted to hamper my pastor and defeat his aims and efforts, I think I could not find a better way than to indulge in this gypsy method of church attendance.

Third, Perfection of the church machinery. A year is a brief period for the task of organizing a church and setting its machinery in operation. Yet it were as easy to run a gristmill successfully without machinery as a church. Before the "movement" crystalized into a church you remember there was no machinery. As the unfortunate head of the "movement" it was my duty to provide a choir, collect funds, rent a place of worship, solicit subscriptions and supply faith. The Congregational Church is not, to be sure, much given to machinery and not at all to "red tape." Yet its doctrines do not contemplate that the pastor should do all the work; indeed the pastors relation to the people is a spiritual one. The responsibility for the temporal prosperity of the church is made to rest with sure pressure on every individual. The machinery of the church is for work and not for government. The Society composed of all who assist in the support of the church, whether church members or not has charge of the finances. Its six trustees are the regular and permanent officers in whose hands is all the secular business. Each one of the trustees is responsible for the proper administration of finances so far as in him lies. No responsibility for this part of the church work rests properly upon the pastor and it is better every way for him to have nothing to do with it. He is among the people as spiritual counselor not as financial manager. Too free participation in the money matters of the society is apt to cripple his usefulness and undermine his power for good.

Churches of wisdom and experience have an invariable rule of shutting the pastor strictly out of the financial operations of the society and to atone for the cruelty of this severity they pay his salary promptly at stated intervals, enabling him thus to keep a first class reputation for square dealing among the business men. Some churches are noted for the fortitude and resignation with which they submit to deficiencies in the pastor's salary. In the midst of heavy financial pressure, this church has dealt honorably with its pastor and I take pleasure in recording it here.

What the trustees are to the society the church committee is to the church. The pastor, the deacons, the clerk and the treasurer constitute a committee known as the committee of the church for the general oversight of its interests. Among the ladies of the Church, there is room for every talent in the Ladies' Aid Society. And the Young Peoples' Society afford the same channel of work for the young people. The Ladies' Missionary Society has charge of the benevolences among the ladies and as soon as the church can supply its own pressing needs the benevolent causes will claim a share of its attention.

A visiting committee for each ward has permanent charge of the important work of invitation. Such in brief is the working organization of the Church. It is all the machinery we need, if each and every part can be set in harmonious action.

Fourth, Spirtual Power. A church is different from every human organization or society. The social or financial success which would be honor enough for a merely secular society are childish trophies for a church of Christ. If we are a true church we have a commission from on high, and our specific mission is a heavenly one.

If we are a consecrated, praying, spiritually minded church, we have reached true manhood already. If we are not, no amount of success in other directions, will make us any thing but a child in the cradle.

Crushed plants give forth unexpected perfume. The sacrifices we are making for our beloved church, the trials which have bound us together in lasting friendship, the difficulties which oppose our cause are known to be God's instructors in Christian grace. Ah! If any church has gone to school where virtue is taught by sharp discipline, it is ours. We ought to be sweeter spirited than other churches, we have been more put through the threshing machine. If we are not learning lessons of spiritual refinement, we must be dull pupils. The spirit of heriosm with which you have wrung success out of difficulty belongs to a class of spiritual forces which move the world. May God elevate and chasten our ambition till we shall desire earnestly the salvation of men. Ypsilanti is spending more money on her churches this year than she has in a single year for over a generation. Not less than $30,000 is being devoted to church uses in the present year; six dollars a head for a population, men women and children.

The organization and the activity of this Church has had, no doubt some influence upon this remarkable waking up of the churches to the necessity of improvement in places of worship. How much influence it has had, let each man estimate for for himself.

The backward look which we have given this morning is full of encouragement, but we are not permitted to linger over the past. As we close and clasp one volume, the white leaves of another are laid open before us. What we have written, we have written." What we shall write, it is for us now to determine. The second year will have its heavy burdens like the first, but we are encouraged by past successes. With God's help we must push to completion the meeting house now going up. Having laid on the altar this memorial of gratitude we turn our forces toward the future, hopefully, cheerfully, believingly.

Every Heart knoweth its own Sorrow.

This statement appears to cantain much truth. In some cases, however, it is the heart of a nasty little corn, which, though small, is capable of much feeling. This form of heart-ache is very common, and can be remedied. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR gives peace to the throbbing corn. Don't forgit that. Sold by all druggists.

Would you be free from Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head? Try Ely's Cream Balm. It is curing hundreds of chronic cases. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger

A gentleman from Orwell, Pa., called my attention to Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarh, Hay Fever, &c. He was so earnest in asserting it to be a positive cure (himself having been cured by it) that I purchased a stock. The Balm has already affected a number of cures. P. F. HYATT, M. D., Bordentown, N. J. 969-2w

BRAIN AND NERVE.

Wells' Health, Renewer, greatest remedy on earth or impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c., $1. at druggists. Mich., Depot, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. 931-1y-alt

The Fall Campaign

— AT —

Geo. A. Neat's Variety Store

At the Depot.

PRICES:

Best Granulated Sugar	10c
" Coffee A "	10
" White Extra C "	9
" Yellow Extra C	8
" Yellow C "	7
" Syrup	60
Good "	50
Best N. O. Molasses	70
Good " "	50
Best Green Rio Coffee	12½
" Java "	22
Best Roasted Rio Coffee	20
" " Java	25
" " Arbuckels	20
Best Japan Tea	55
5 pounds Japan Tea	$1.00
Best Bulk Baki'g Powder	20c
3½ lbs. VAIL & CRANE'S CRACKERS	25
Best 3 lb. Rice	25
" White White Oil	15
" Eastern Fine Salt	$1.10
" Plow Shoes	1.25
Slates of Different Sizes	5c

CANNED GOODS:

6 lb. Can Apples	30c
1 " Fresh Mackeral	15
2 " Corn	12½
3 Boxes Sardines	25
3 lb. Can Baked Beans,	20
2 " Lima Beans	12
1 " Cove Oysters	6
2 lb. Can Peaches	15c
3 " "	20
3 " Tomatoes	13
1 " Clams	10
1 " Salmon	15
1 " Lobsters	15
2 " Peas	10

WE KEEP

Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, Tin-Ware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Hose, Whips, Bird Cages, Salt, Water Lime, Wooden and Willow Ware, Thread of All Kinds, Over-Alls and Ready-Made pants, MACHINE NEEDLES OF ALL KINDS.

LOTS OF GOODS on hand that are not mentioned here. All Goods Warranted or Money Refunded. All Goods sold for

CASH!

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

240 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER LINE

Between Detroit, Southern Michigan and all points East and Southeast, and the Iron and Copper Districts.

GOING EAST.

L.	Marquette	9 30 P. M.	9 00 A. M
	Onota	11 02 "	10 23 "
	Au Train	11 32 "	11 05 "
	Munising,	12 28 A. M.	12 00 M.
	Seney,	2 15 "	2 00 P. M.
	McMillan,	3 26 "	2 50 "
	Newbery,	3 55 "	3 20 "
A.	St. Ignace	7 00 "	7 00 "

GOING WEST.

L.	St. Ignace	10 30 P. M.	7 30 A. M.
	Newberry,	1 33 A. M.	10 20 "
	McMillan,	2 02 "	11 10 "
	Seney,	2 45 "	11 50 "
	Nunising,	4 32 "	2 00 P. M.
	Au Train,	5 17 "	2 45 "
	Onota,	5 43 "	3 31 "
A.	Marquette	7 00 "	5 00 "

Connections are made at ST. IGNACE with:

The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

The popular steamer City of Cleveland for Detroit and intermediate points.

The passenger boats of the New England Transportation Co. for Milwaukee and Chicago, and (via Collingwood) for all points in Canada and the east.

Connections made at MARQUETTE with

The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts and with steamers for Duluth and the northwest.

Through tickets on sale at Marquette and St Ignance and at all points in the northern Pininsula. Also tickets to European ports by all principal lines at Gen'l Pass. Agent's office.

Pullman Sleepers on Night Express trains.

Day trains Daily except Sunday.

For Information as to passenger and freight rates, apply to office of General Freight and Passenger Agent.

THOS. McKEOWN, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich. FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass Ag't, Marquette, Mich.

A NEW MEDICINE 4

HOPS & MALT BITTERS

UNFERMENTED—NOT A BEVERAGE.

Regulate the **Liver, positively** cure **Dyspepsia, Indigestion** and **Sick Headache,** prevent **Constipation,** remove **Biliousness,** relieve of **Rheumatism,** purify the **Blood,** cleanse the **Kidneys,** correct the **Stomach** and **Bowels,** and subdue **Disease.**

HOPS & MALT

It is **Rich** in the materials that **Nourish, Invigorate, Purify** and **Strengthen.** They supply **Brain, Muscular** and **Nerve** force, **Vigor** to the **Enfeebled, Tone** and **Strength** to the **Exhausted,** and **Nourishment** to the Young and Aged.

HOPS & MALT

NO MATTER what your condition, or how much overcome by disease, TRY THEM. It creates a healthy action of the VITAL FORCES, stimulating SLUGGISH CIRCULATION and promoting GOOD DIGESTION, CLEAR COMPLEXION, ENERGY, and VIGOROUS HEALTH.

HOPS & MALT

If you are languishing from **Indoor Confinement, Overwork** or **Disease,** or if your **Brain** is overtaxed, **Muscles** and **Nerves Weakened** by loss of sleep or appetite, or businesss strain, they will Nourish, Strengthen and Restore you.

NOTE—"HOPS & MALT."

BLACK SILKS!

Dress Goods!

Dress Goods!

Cloaks and Dolmans,

NEW FALL GOODS!

Everything you expect to find in a First Class Dry Goods House. Come and SEE!

W. H. SWEET.

Agent for the CROWN SEWING MACHINE. A Fisst Class Machine and Warranted 5 years. Price $30 for 5 drawer Machine and All Attachments. Also the DUPLEX CROWN which makes either the Chain or Lock Stitch at the pleasure of the operator.

DOCTORS

K & K

U. S. MEDICAL

—AND—

SURGICAL ASSOCIATION

DETROIT, MICH.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD!

J. D. KERGAN, M. D., Medical Sup't.

☞CONSULTATION FREE.

More capital invested, more skill employed, more cases treated and more cures effected than by any other one establishment in the world. Sixteen skillful and experienced physicians and surgeons, each eminent in his own specialties. Five remain at the Detroit Office and eleven visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. All Diseases and Deformities treated. Address Drs. K. & K., Detroit, Mich. Send two 3c. stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH. 960-1y

GO TO

HAVENS & SON,

112 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT,

For Guns and Sporting GOODS,

Breech Loading Guns

From $6.00 to $100.00 in Stock.

Excelsior Gun Cases

A SPECIALITY. 892

PILES! PILES!!

Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment

For Internal, External, Itching, Blind or Bleeding Piles.

It acts promptly, is readily absorbed into system, healing the diseased organs, convenient apply, satisfactory in results and causes no unpleasantness. **Price 50 Cents.** 931 1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a cure for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,** &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Henn St. Williamsburgh, N. Y. 937 1-yr.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE. N W E S

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

PRINCIPAL LINE

AND OLD FAVORITE FROM

The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Denison, Dallas, Galveston, And all points in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana and Texas.

CHICAGO

Or PEORIA to

This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the **Great Through Car Line** Universally conceded to be the **best equipped** Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

KANSAS CITY

OMAHA DENVER LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

All connections made In Union Depots.

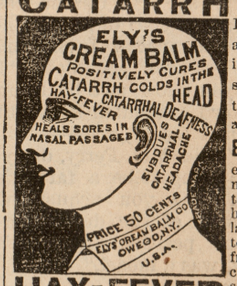
Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury, instead of a discomfort.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by

T. J. POTTER, 3d Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

DIRECTIONS.

Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed.

ELY'S CREAM BALM effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever &c.

Agreeable to Use.

UNEQUALED FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Recognized as a Wonderful Discovery.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y. 963-1-year.

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

☞If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co, Portland, Maine

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co, Portland, Maine

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.

An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, & is

The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure.

50c. and $1 sizes at dealers in drugs. Large saving buying $1 Size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.